

SEYMOUR DAILY REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME XXIX NO. 92

SEYMOUR, INDIANA, MONDAY, MARCH 28, 1910.

PRICE TWO CENTS

DELEGATES

From Jackson Township to State Convention Selected.

The Republicans of Jackson township met in the city building Saturday for the purpose of electing five delegates and five alternates to the State Convention which will be held in Indianapolis Tuesday, April 5. J. W. Weaver, township chairman presided, and George Bartlett, secretary to the township committee was secretary of the convention.

The delegates and alternates were selected by acclamation and are as follows:

Delegates: J. W. Weaver, B. F. Schneck, J. B. Shepard, George Peter and C. D. Billings.

Alternates: L. C. Bacon, Dr. L. M. Mains, Jr., Bruce Love, John Fox and James DeGolyer.

W. P. Masters, County Chairman was called upon for a talk. He predicted that the entire Republican state ticket would be elected by a safe majority, as Indiana is normally republican by twelve to twenty thousand.

Judge Oscar H. Montgomery, candidate for supreme judge from the second Supreme Court judicial district also made a short speech. He was of the opinion that the republican state ticket would be elected by a safe majority, and urged the republicans to get out a full vote, so that this county could have a larger number of delegates to the state convention two years hence. He showed that there was a lack of harmony in the democratic party in this state, because of the contest between the Taggart and anti Taggart elements who are making a hard fight for party control.

A large number of republicans besides the delegates and alternates are arranging to attend the state convention.

Entertained Class.

Mrs. H. G. Stratton, one of the teachers in the Baptist Sunday School entertained her class with an Easter egg hunt Saturday afternoon from three to four at her home at the corner of Brown and Chestnut streets. Nine of the little folks responded to the invitations and enjoyed the occasion very much. The program was made short to give the little people an opportunity to attend the rehearsal of the Sunday School exercises at the church.

Union Meeting.

The Women's Union Meeting which was held at the Baptist church Sunday, was well attended. Rev. F. M. Huckleberry delivered a strong sermon. The ladies chorus composed of various churches furnished excellent music for the meeting.

Notice to Masons.

Jackson Lodge, 146, F. & A. M. will meet Tuesday night at 7:30 for work in first degree.

J. S. MILLS, W. M.
m29d A. P. CARTER, Secy.

Red Men Attention!

Special meeting Tuesday 7:15 p. m. Business of importance.

C. F. WESTMEIER, S.
m29d L. D. Bartlett, C. of R.

Entertained.

Mrs. William Moses entertained at a 6 o'clock dinner Sunday evening at her home on E. Second street, in honor of the birthday of her sister, Miss Louise Aufderheide.

U R next at Berdon's barber shop.

WITNESSES

Many Columbus People Called to This County to Appear in Court.

During the past few days many witnesses from Bartholomew county have been subpoenaed to attend court in this county. The Columbus Republican Saturday says:

Jackson county drew rather heavily this week on the population of Bartholomew county for witnesses before the Jackson county grand jury and the Jackson Circuit Court. Among the Bartholomew county residents who were subpoenaed to appear before these tribunals as witnesses and went to Brownstown for that purpose this week are Patrolman Moritz, of the Pennsylvania Company; Mrs. William Bohall, of Chestnut street; Mrs. Hettie Hudson, of Fourth and Franklin streets; Marshal Sidney Sullivan, Jasper Shields and Bert Neligh, of Hope. Charles Bell and Guy Gephart, of Hope, have been wanted as witnesses before the Jackson county grand jury for several weeks but they have successfully eluded the officers and have not appeared before the grand jury. While Marshal Sullivan, of Hope, was here Thursday on his return from Brownstown, he said that a false impression as to these two men had become widespread in the neighborhood. The impression, he said, is that Gephart and Bell are wanted as parties to a cutting scrape that occurred in Seymour, but Marshal Sullivan says he learned while at Brownstown that this is not the case, that the two men were not in the room when the cutting occurred and that they are only wanted as witnesses before the grand jury.

The cases for which the Bartholomew county witnesses are wanted in the Jackson Circuit Court are a murder case and the case of assault and battery with intent to commit murder. The former is a case in which a man by the name of Bohall is accused of the murder of his brother and the accused is a brother to William Bohall, of Chestnut street, in this city. The latter case grew out of a cutting scrape which occurred in Seymour some time ago and it was as witnesses in this case that Patrolman Moritz and Mrs. Hettie Hudson, of this city, went to Brownstown this week. The trial of both cases, however, was continued until the next term of the Jackson Circuit Court.

New Freight Cars Received.

A number of the new freight cars on the B. & O. S-W., are being received now and put into service. A freight train of sixty cars, one of the longest trains seen on the road for some time, came in from the west Saturday about nine o'clock, drawn by one engine. The train contained thirty-four of the new freight cars, besides eighteen other box cars, six steel cars of the Lehigh Portland Cement and a number of other cars.

The freight business on the B. & O. S-W., has been very heavy, and it is not unusual for two or three extras to follow the regular trains.

Improvements.

The Carter Planing Mill Company are building an addition to the office room which they moved a few months ago from N. Ewing street to E. Sixth street, near the Park school building, and the same will be used for rental purpose.

Erma Downing, piano teacher. Studio: 624 South Walnut street, Seymour. ald

\$18.00 suits \$12.00 at the Fair.

EXCELLENT ADDRESS

Given By Hon. Lawrence McTurnan at Men's Union Meeting.

Lawrence McTurnan, in his address at the men's union meeting, which was held Sunday afternoon at the First M. E. Church, made a strong appeal to men to live an unselfish life, which, he declared, was one of the greatest things in life. The audience listened attentively to his excellent address, which was helpful and interesting.

The central thought of the address was "unselfish living", and many examples were given which showed what it really means to live for the betterment of others. Mr. McTurnan said that men, not buildings, make a city, and that any community is remembered by its citizens. He said a city or town is measured by the amount of money spent for schools, and interest shown in the churches. All these things indicate that men are willing to provide for the benefit and comfort of others, which is an open manifestation of a desire to live that unselfish life.

The speaker said that a genius who was willing to spend many years of his life in working out some great truth or principle that his fellow men might profit from his labor, was a representative of this class of unselfish men. He gave several illustrations of men who had refused money and honor that they might devote their entire time to those problems which they deem it their duty to solve. He said that nations were known because of their great men, just as Greece was prominent today because of the self-sacrificing work of Aristotle and others who had worked out great principles.

It is said that when Ralph Waldo Emerson moved to Boston, property in the vicinity where he purchased his home was valued at one dollar more per front foot. This illustration was used to show what great influence one man could have upon a community.

In speaking upon the problems of the present time Mr. McTurnan said the Christian problem was an important factor in the activities of today. The Christian life, however, is based upon ideas given years ago, but which are still live subjects and shall continue to be so forever.

Joseph C. Edwards, president of the Methodist Brotherhood, presided at the meeting. In his opening remarks he said that the meetings were no longer an experiment but were now an assured success.

The next meeting will be held at the Christian church and Robert J. Ale, state superintendent of public instruction, will give the address. Dr. Ale has a reputation as an able speaker and will deliver a good address.

Jail Is Lonesome.

The hotel business is particularly poor about the county jail at Brownstown just now, and Sheriff Jerry McOsker is complaining that Seymour is not keeping him as busy as it did a year ago, when this city broke all records, and had about twenty there at one time.

W. P. Rooney, who has been confined to his home on Indianapolis Avenue for several days on account of sickness, improves but slowly. Mrs. Rooney continues to improve and is able to assist in caring for her husband.

Apples 35 cents peck, eating potatoes 50 cents bushel, Early Ohio seed potatoes 75 cents bushel, sour or sweet pickles 5 cents dozen. Hauerperger's grocery. Phone 51. mw&f

\$3.00 shoes \$2.25 at the Fair.

NOT GUILTY

Was Verdict of Jury in Krauss Case at Marion.

Special to The REPUBLICAN:

Marion, Ind., March 25.—The jury in the Krauss divorce case has found R. Krauss guiltless of the murder of his daughter. The indications are, however, that a divorce will not be granted him. No verdict on this question will be reached before a week.

The case has been on trial for several days and has been watched with much interest throughout the state.

DIED.

KRAMER:—Mrs. Sophia Kramer, widow of William Kramer at Indianapolis, died Monday morning, March 28th, at six o'clock after an extended illness. She had undergone a surgical operation several weeks ago but never recovered. She formerly resided in this city and moved to Indianapolis only a few years ago. She leaves six daughters, Mrs. Schmitt, wife of Rev. Paul Schmitt, of Ohio, Mrs. Mary Shulte, of S. Walnut St. in this city, Mrs. Albert Wieneke, formerly Miss Minnie Kramer, Mrs. Charles Masher, formerly Miss Lena Kramer, both of Indianapolis, Miss Freida and Miss Amelia, who resides at home with her mother.

The remains will be brought here on the 5:20 train Wednesday afternoon over the Pennsylvania line and taken to the home of her daughter, Mrs. Mary Schulte, on S. Walnut street. The funeral services will probably occur at the residence Thursday afternoon at two o'clock and at the German Lutheran church at 2:30, further announcement will occur in the REPUBLICAN tomorrow or Wednesday.

Sunday Schools.

Sunday was a record-breaking day for the Sunday Schools in Seymour. Seldom before has the attendance of the nine schools ever passed the one thousand mark. The attendance at the First Methodist church was one of the largest ever reported for any one Sunday school in the city. The attendance at several of the other schools, particularly the Baptist, the German Methodist and Woodstock, was unusually large. The collection at the First Baptist church was probably the largest ever reported by any Sunday School in the city. The First Methodist and the German Methodist Sunday schools likewise had very large collections and the total collections of the nine schools was probably the largest recorded.

Special exercises were given in several of the Sunday Schools in observance of Easter and it was the special interest taken in some of these by the pupils and their parents and their friends that swelled the attendance to a few hundred beyond the usual number. The collection was as follows:

ATTENDANCE COLLECTION		
Methodist	310	23 47
Baptist	226	167 43
Presbyterian	91	4 56
German Methodist	123	26 22
Central Christian	85	2 93
St. Paul	44	1 08
Nazarene	58	3 70
Woodstock	62	2 54
Second Baptist	25	1 14
Total	1024	\$233.07

George Meyer, who has been employed as a car repair man here for some time, has taken a position at the B. & O. S-W. freight office.

Horse clippers ground at Sprenger's barber shop. alld

REPUBLICAN Want Ads. Pay

BUICKS

The Automobile That Has Made Good

Ask Your Neighbor, He Has One
Buick Owners Are Our Best Salesmen

Runabout, Model 10 - - \$1,000

Surrey - - - - - \$1,050

Touring Car - - - - \$1,750

H. G. STRATTON

Agent Jackson and Jennings Counties
WRITE FOR CATALOGUE

Notice to Bidders.

Sealed proposals will be received until 12 o'clock noon, April 21, 1910, at the office of the City Clerk for the lighting of the streets, avenues, bridges, alleys, city buildings and other public places of the City of Seymour, Indiana and for a franchise for the furnishing of electric current for commercial and domestic use to the inhabitants thereof.

Proposals shall be in accordance with the specifications, and form of contract now on file in the office of the City Clerk of the City of Seymour, Indiana, and shall be made on forms which will be furnished on application to the Clerk.

Such bidder shall deposit with his proposal a certified check payable to the Treasurer of the City of Seymour, Indiana, in the sum of Two Thousand dollars (\$2,000.00.) In case the bidder whose proposal is accepted fails, within five (5) days after notice of the passage of the Franchise, to accept the same and thereby enters into a written contract with the City of Seymour, Indiana, through its Common Council, to perform the proposal, and to secure the contract by a bond in the amount of Ten Thousand dollars (\$10,000.00) in a form and with securities to the approval of the Common Council, his certified check and the proceeds thereof shall be and remain the absolute property of the City of Seymour, Indiana, as liquidated damages occasioned by such failure on the part of the bidder, and the said bidder shall be liable for nothing beyond the proceeds of the check for such failure.

Each proposal must be endorsed on the envelope "Proposal for Electric Contract and Franchise—City of Seymour, Indiana," and also with the bidder's name.

Each proposal shall be accompanied by an affidavit duly subscribed to in accordance with the statutes of the State of Indiana governing the letting of city contracts.

No proposal will be considered unless all the terms provided herein are complied with.

The Common Council reserves the right to reject any or all proposals, if it be deemed in the interest of the City of Seymour to do so.

Duplicate copies of the specifications for private use can be obtained from the City Clerk, Seymour, Indiana, or from McMeans & Tripp, Consulting

Engineers, Indianapolis, Ind. upon a deposit of \$10.00 for each set, which amount will be returned upon the return of the specifications.

By order of the Common Council of the city of Seymour, Indiana.

JOHN HAUENSCHILD, City Clerk.

Complete Trustees' Reports.

The members of the accounting board who have been examining the township trustees' reports in the Auditor's office at Brownstown for the past two weeks, completed their work Saturday. No report will be given out by them directly but the report will probably be given out from Indianapolis within the next few days.

None of the reports of other officials in the county will be examined at present and it is possible that a different board will be sent to the county for the other work.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials.

Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.

Sold by all druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

\$10.00 suits \$6.50 at the Fair store, corner Second street and Indianapolis avenue. m3ldaw

We Give You
Express Service

At Freight Rates

To and From

LOUISVILLE

I. & L. Traction Co.

RUSTIC

"THE PRESIDENT'S SPECIAL"

Edison's dramatic picture of railroad life. Great thrilling race between auto and train. The Nickelodeon Review says: "We need more films like this one."

SONG
"CANDY DAY"

Spring Suits

See Weithoff-Kernan

GUARANTEED FITS

The quality will be remembered long after the price is forgotten

MARCH

Reminds You
That It Is Time To Start
Figuring On That
Painting.

When You Let Your
Contract Be Sure
And Specify
CAPITAL CITY
PAINTS

OLD ONLY BY
Andrews-Schwenk Drug Co.
Registered Pharmacists
Old Phone 400 New Phone 633

Fancy
PostCards
1 Cent

SOME GOOD ONES

Hat Pins for That New
Spring Hat, Good Ones for
50 Cents

The Fair Store

OPEN OF NIGHTS

DREAMLAND
TONIGHT

DOUBLE SHOW
"THE SOUL OF VENICE"

Latest Illustrated Song
By Miss Lois Reynolds.

A PENNY SAVED
IS A PENNY
MADE

The Pennies You Save Today
Will Help to Buy Your
Groceries Tomorrow

MAYES CASH GROCERY

Phone 658. All goods delivered.

\$42.00
AN ACRE

Buys a 120 acre farm
3 miles east of Seymour.

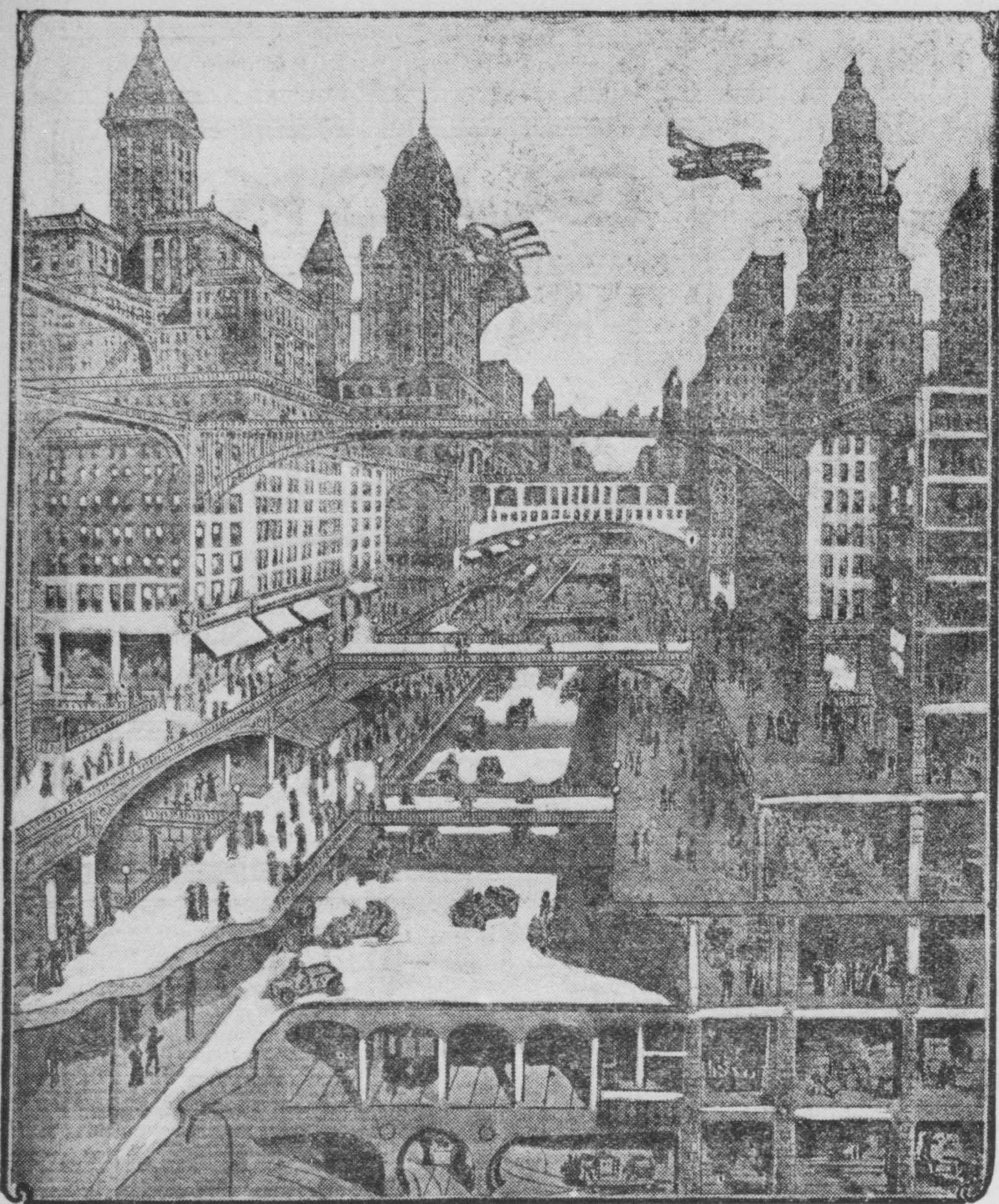
TERMS:

Part cash, balance on
time with interest
at 3 per cent.

FRED EVERBACK
AGENCY COMPANY

Office over Milhous Drug Store

THE METROPOLIS OF THE WORLD IN 1960



WILL THE WORLD'S METROPOLIS OF THE FUTURE LOOK LIKE THIS?

—From the Chicago Sunday Tribune. Adapted from a drawing in the New York Tribune.

BRIDLE FOR GOSSIPS.

How Shrews of Old England Were Tamed—Talk of Reviving Custom.

Women in England who developed a habit of spiteful gossiping or perpetual scolding used to be liable to be muzzled by legal authority. Just now, when suffragettes are disturbing that land, the idea is revived by sorely troubled men, whose efforts to restrain these aggressive women have failed dismally.

Realizing that the moment was opportune for a favorable sale, a London collector of curios has just extracted from his museum a specimen of this old instrument of torture and offered it for sale, as a hint to the authorities.

It is a steel structure, shaped very much like the muzzle sometimes worn by a vicious horse. Strong bands, worn round the head, are fastened and locked on the back of the neck, effectually closing the wearer's mouth.

But the opportunity has passed. The government has been criticized too much for forcibly feeding Birmingham suffragettes to adopt this instrument of torture so close to an election. The collector has had his joke, but his financial gain was only a few dollars, for a private buyer purchased the gossip's bridle to impress his household with the humanity of his domestic administration, compared with the methods of his forefathers. He considers it a bargain; also a valuable object lesson when curtain lectures are impending.—Exchange.

MEXICO TO SAVE FAMOUS TREE.

"El Arbol" to Be Surrounded with Water to Prevent Its Loss.

El Arbol de la Noche Triste, the old ahuehuete tree under which Hernando Cortez, conqueror of Mexico, is said to have sat and wept on the night of his defeat by the Aztecs, will be saved from death in a novel manner.

For some time the sentimentalists in Mexico have been at their wits' end how to save the tree, which for some years has shown evidence of rapid decay, a City of Mexico correspondent of the New York Herald says. Many methods have been suggested, but all so far have failed to meet the approval of those interested. At one time it was proposed to cut the old tree down and plant one of the sprigs in its place. This plan was rejected on the ground that the young tree would merely usurp the proud position its parent occupies in the Mexican mind, and that for this reason it could never be El Arbol de la Noche Triste—the tree of the sorrowful night.

Recently it was proposed to graft a healthy shoot of the old tree on its own root. This, however, would place in jeopardy the little vitality the old trunk has and for this reason met also with general opposition.

Things went as far as the appointment of a special commission of agricultural experts by the government. This body has discovered that the only

way to save the tree now is to surround it by a small lake and thus restore the ground on which the tree stands to its original condition. It must be borne in mind that the species of cedar to which the tree belongs is essentially a wet-ground product, as its name in Mexican, ahuehuete, "old-man-of-the-water," implies.

In the days of Cortez the tree must have stood near the shore of Lake Texcoco. Since then the waters of this lake have steadily receded through various causes, and for many years now the tree has stood on ground as dry as cinders. By surrounding the tree with water it is hoped new shoots will rise, and that thus the tree will perpetuate itself without the interference of man. The trunk of El Arbol de la Noche Triste is little more than a shell, the core having decayed many years ago.

PHILANTHROPIST PEARSONS.

Daniel K. Pearsons, who says that the joy of giving is the most satisfying joy that a human being can know, has given away more than \$4,000,000. Forty-seven colleges in twenty-four States have been the recipients of his bounty. His boast is that he will give



DANIEL K. PEARSONS.

away his entire fortune before he dies. Dr. Pearsons was born in Bradford, Vt., April 14, 1820, and grew up among the granite hills in poverty. He became a school teacher and then a physician, but not being able to make money rapidly in the East he moved to Ogle County, Ill., where he engaged in farming. In 1860, at the age of 40, he came with his wife, who was Miss Marietta Chapin of Massachusetts, to Chicago. He had \$5,000 in cash and began business as a real estate dealer. His first commission was to sell 14,000 acres in Champaign County. He went out among the farmers of the State and when he found one dissatisfied, induced him to move. He made it a rule never to misrepresent his properties, and the result was that in a few years he gained a tremendous following throughout the Mid-

dle West. His commissions sometimes amounted to \$3,000 a week. Living economically he soon amassed a fortune. In 1875 he was elected alderman from the First Ward. The city's finances were at a low ebb and repudiation of bonds was seriously considered. Dr. Pearsons went to New York and appeared before the Chicago bondholders' meeting, offered to pledge his personal fortune to the redemption of the bonds and saved the credit of the city. Mrs. Pearsons died recently and since then Dr. Pearsons has lived quietly at Hinsdale looking after the colleges in which he is interested through his gifts. At 90 years of age he is still young and vigorous. He says he intends to live until he is 100.—Chicago Record-Herald.

Forbidden by Uncle Sam.

Fiercest of all the wild orgies of the aborigines of North America is the fiesta which culminates in the fire dance of the Saboba Indians, a small tribe living close to the Sierra Madre range of mountains, which walls off the seacoast of California from the desert.

Up to last year, when the Indian bureau of the United States government finally forbade the holding of these fiestas, the Sabobas had gathered every year at the base of old Mount San Jacinto to sing, dance and gamble, and finally to throw themselves into a pit of fiery coals, roll over and over on the burning bed, and then dance with bare feet on the red hot floor of the pit.

Lieut. Shackleton as Talker.

People whom Lieutenant Shackleton casually meets must be a trial to him with their trivial questions, but he has a merry wit. He was explaining how the penguins set up nest keeping. Mr. Penguin would feed his wife as she sat on the eggs. He brought her prawns and the like, carrying them in his gullet into which she dipped her beak. "Are the birds monogamic?" asked the naturalist present. "That we could not determine," replied the Great Ice man. "We frequently saw a male penguin feed another bird's wife, but we could not say whether his motives were absolutely disinterested."

Those Dear Men.

"Ah, me valet tells me I'm going to a wedding to-morrow. Miss Williamson's to be married to some fellow, you know, but I can't think of his confounded name."

"Why, old man, you're to marry her yourself."

"By Jove—so I am. What a memory you've got, dear boy!"—Pick-Me-Up.

A Preliminary Step.

"Why in emigrating to America have you planned to leave your youngest son behind?"

"Oh, I guess he'll follow later. He has just been appointed cashier in a Berlin bank."—Meggendorfer Blaetter.

The Limit.

"Is that a dry town?"

"I should say so! It is that dry that when they have opera they won't stand for a singer with liquid notes."—Baltimore American.

CACTUS IN MICHIGAN.

Supposed to Have Been Taken There by Migrating Zuni.

In the northern part of Muskegon county, Michigan, in the township of Blue Lake, is an extraordinary vegetable growth whose origin is a puzzle to scientists and has been the basis of many stories and legends that are familiar to every one in that region. This strange phenomenon, a writer in Harper's Weekly says, is a large patch of cactus, of the prickly-pear variety, and covers an area of several acres. The plant is a native of a warm climate and grows naturally in the southwestern part of the United States, making its presence in northern Michigan all the more remarkable.

The cactus patch is not of recent origin, but probably has been there for several centuries, according to the Indian legends. Some forty years ago a member of the Agricultural Department, while driving through Muskegon county, came across the strange prickly-pear growth. After a thorough examination he stated that undoubtedly the plant was a native of Arizona and had been introduced into the north by Indians in their migrations. This supposition has been borne out by the tales which the Indians living in the Blue Lake region were accustomed to tell the early settlers.

In a general way these stories all recorded the wanderings of a band of Zuni Indians who were driven from their home in Arizona by another tribe, and were forced to settle in what is now the state of Michigan. The year 1400 is approximately the date of this migration. These Indians, it is said, brought with them some of the cactus plants which were so plentiful in the southern deserts, and, although the Michigan climate was very different from that in Arizona, this strange form of vegetation flourished. In proof of this story the Michigan Indians would make palatable dishes from the tender shoots of the cactus, according to recipes handed down from their ancestors.

SQUEEZED ORGANS THE MOST FREQUENT CAUSE OF DISEASE.

The vital organs—heart, lungs, stomach, intestines—all do their work by means of vigorous motion, writes a physician. The heart expands and contracts about seventy-five times a minute. The lungs go through the same operation from twelve to sixteen times a minute. The churning motion of the stomach and the worm-like action of

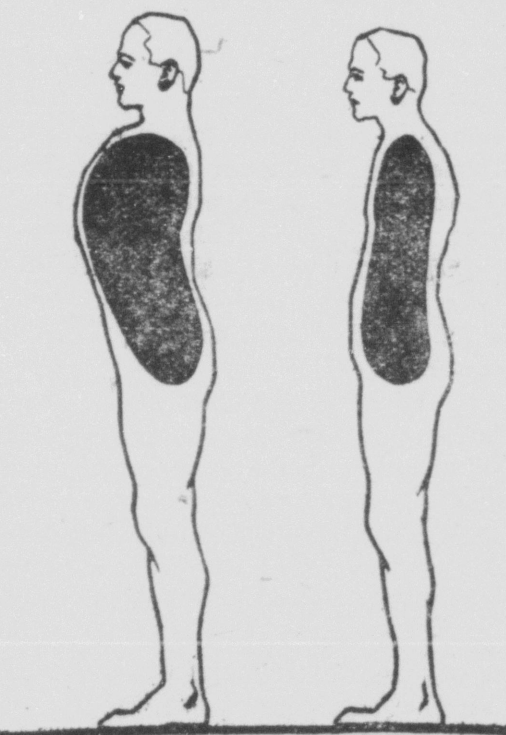


FIGURE 1.

FIGURE 2.

the intestines are very vigorous and continue for five or six hours after each meal. Napoleon, Phillips Brooks, Roosevelt, Jim Jeffries, Gladstone—all men of power—whatever their line of activity—have expanded bodies. If you would be a wholesome and significant figure in life lift up and expand your body so that your vital organs shall have room to do their work.

Holly as a Medicine.

There has been a "record" kept of holly berries, and some kind-hearted people were needlessly distressed to think that the birds would be deprived of their winter food through the berried boughs being used for decorations, says an English paper. Few birds, except the mistle thrush when sharp set, ever touch these berries, which are "violently emetic" and remain on the bushes for months. Our intemperate ancestors used to swallow holly berries after Christmas to cure the effects of their Gargantuan festivities. Years ago some French physician pronounced a decoction of holly leaves or an extract from the bark, called "Ilicine," to be superior to quinine as a tonic. Owing to commercial and other difficulties the boom died away, and "Ilicine" no longer appears in the "Materia Medica."

The Art of Overlooking.

Nobody can live in the world and not admit that the words "Nothing for nothing" contain a sad amount of truth. He is of course a fool who does not count the cost so far as the future is concerned; but scarcely less a fool is he who does not overlook past costs. If we have any good or delightful thing in this life, at all hazards let us not taint our enjoyment by considering what we gave for it. Was it more than we could afford? Never mind; we have afforded it. We have made our purchase. Let us take off the ticket with the price and burn the receipt. There are items in life's ledger which must be overlooked unless we would spend all our days in balancing closed accounts.

And occasionally a man who recognizes his duty at a distance dodges up an alley to avoid meeting it.

Talk to any man five minutes, and he will tell you how much better business was last year.

APPENDICITIS AND GOUT IN VOGUE 6000 YEARS AGO.

If the world was created 6,000 years ago and the story of the expulsion from Eden is not a myth, confirmatory evidence of that fact will be found by old-line Bible people in some of the things recently unearthed in Nubia. From very recent research it has been established that disease entered the world in the form of gout and tuberculosis not less than 6,000 years ago—either entered it at that time or had been there for an indeterminate time previously.

Nearly sixty centuries have rolled away since the Nubians lived in the Valley of the Nile and were victims of the intestinal concretions which seem to be the cause of appendicitis. Fortunately for archaeological science, the diggers took with them an anatomist or two, who knew a thing or so about their business, and turned over to their inspection the bodies that were unearthed from this ancient civilization which has been lying buried under the wash and sands of the Nile from a time which merges into the vanishing point of history. In these excavations were found evidences of a civilization from a date preceding the earliest known dynasties of Egyptian kings down to the Byzantine age. These people seem to have lived undisturbed in the possession of their fertile fields and their well-built towns, probably under the protection of the kings of Egypt. In fact, a careful examination of their heads and faces showed that they were in reality Egyptians themselves. They did not belong to the aristocracy, but were rather the humble tillers of the soil—the farmers of that prehistoric time. They had a knowledge of copper, but they had not yet progressed sufficiently far in the metallic arts—in the period previous to say 1800 B. C.—to use that metal for instruments. The only utility they could find for copper was its use as ornaments for the person. For this purpose it was manufactured and sold

extensively. For tools the Nubians of that date used stone, and very good and sharp-cutting tools they made of it, too. Flint lance-heads and flint knives were found in abundance, but no trace of a copper tool was in evidence for some centuries.

The next period ranges from 2800 B. C. to 1800 B. C., during which copper was discovered to be highly useful as a cutting metal and was manufactured accordingly. This was also the period of greatest change in the bodily characters of these people. The anatomists who made the examinations declared that a new type of man had been imported among the people of the lower Nile and had mixed his blood with that of the people he found there before him. The secret of the perfect preservation of bodies for sixty centuries lies in the fact that the people, probably not able to afford the methods of embalming that were practiced by the "swell" Egyptians, just took their dead and thoroughly salted the bodies.

One disease which seemed to have been prevalent to an extraordinary degree was rheumatic gout. Thousands of these people had suffered from gout and from rheumatism. Graves were found containing fifteen or twenty bodies, all members of the same family, and several generations of the same family. The anatomists were thereby enabled to trace peculiar anatomical resemblances from father to son, as well as evidences of transmitted disease.

That this marvelous method of preserving the dead is not practicable generally to day is due to the fact that one of the essentials of the success of the method is the peculiarly dry atmosphere of Egypt and the unlimited quantities of perfectly dry sand in which to bury the bodies after they have been treated with the salt or the solution of salt which the ancient Nubians used.

REVIVAL OF CHINA PAINTING.



A FASCINATING OCCUPATION FOR GIRLS.

There is a distinct revival in china painting among young girls in the east, and in addition to becoming expert in the art it is considered quite an essential part of the training to make a study of the best examples of old china to be found in museums and elsewhere, and from them gather inspiration for the decoration of modern pieces.

In every department of art or industrial training nowadays the "home" idea is made prominent. Girls are learning domestic economy and domestic science, and everywhere the predominant thought is the fitting of girls for the domestic side of life, and it may be because of this wave of fireside sentiment that the decoration of table ware is so deservedly popular.

To quote one of the leading instructors, "There is, to my mind," said she, "nothing more closely allied to domestic life than the hand decorating of china. It gives a girl a love for beautiful things for the home table and opens her eyes to the nicety of table appointments, and we all know that a well appointed table is usually the index to a successfully managed household."

"To make collections of any sort is an admirable thing, but the collecting of rare china for girls is particularly so, for it not only gives the collector a special interest in life, but she can never afterward pass by a bit of fine china, porcelain or pottery but she will glean enjoyment from it."

"The entire outfit, colors, brushes, oils and palette knives can be purchased for between \$3.00 and \$4.00, perhaps more, perhaps less. A course of ten lessons should make the average girl quite independent of a teacher, except, of course, when it came to some new and vexing problem; then she would doubtless require the advice of an instructor. In this art, as others, there is a great difference in girls, for some are quick with their hands while others are clumsy."

RUBBISH BURNER.

Flames, Hot Ashes or Sparks Cannot Escape from It While in Use.

There seems to be some urgent demand for a means of consuming the accumulation of paper boxes and similar material which gather about an ordinary household. The bonfire is effective, but it is always attended with a considerable element of danger. Wire baskets which have been invented for the purpose reduce this danger very much, but it is said for the newest device for this purpose, which is made of sheet metal and entirely inclosed, that sparks and flames cannot escape, and consequently no damage can be done from its use.

Title of "Esquire."

Esquire dated back to the days when the Greeks and Romans were in the heyday of their existence. The armor bearers who served as attendants of

the knights by way of bodyguard were called esquires. Later, in England the king created esquires by placing collars about their necks and bestowing upon them pairs of silver spurs. The title has never lapsed in that country. There are now legally esquires by heritage, by creation, or by virtue of the holding of some office.

In this country the title has come into general use simply by courtesy, but it must be admitted that it is a very flimsy excuse for its adoption. In England there is a disposition to use it as applying to men not engaged in trade.

Spartan Self Denial.

When Mr. D., known to be miserly, but not believed to be a miser, was approached delicately for a contribution to the organ fund, he shook his head courteously, but with an air of finality.

"Charity," he said, "is a pleasure one must do without."

To a man who does his business by means of checks, a \$20 bill looks like a lot of money.

ROLES THE FINANCIAL WORLD.



THE BANK OF ENGLAND, LONDON.

The grim granite structure that houses the Bank of England eloquently bespeaks the financial power which that institution exercises throughout the civilized world. Its edicts carry greater influence than those of Rome, and its power is farther reaching than that of the throne itself. By arbitrary fixing the rate of discount it can stem the ebb-tide of gold and cause it again to flow into its coffers. On its presentation of the financial needs of the kingdom it can dictate legislation of almost any kind. It has been well said that the Bank of England is the most powerful financial institution

in the world. In the very heart of London stands this low-browed, massive structure, streaked with soot and without even a window in its outer walls. This absence of windows is supposed to give greater security to its valuable contents, the light within being received from interior courts and skylights. The structure looks therefore like a gigantic strong-box, covering four acres of territory. Below the surface of the ground there are more rooms in this structure than on the ground floor. Architecturally it has nothing to attract, but it stands as a representative of a wealthy and influential empire.

WHAT IS GOOD?

"What is the real good?" I asked in musing mood. Order, said the law court; Knowledge, said the school; Truth, said the wise man; Pleasure, said the fool; Love, said the maiden; Beauty, said the page; Freedom, said the dreamer. Home, said the sage; Fame, said the soldier; Equity, the seer, Spake my heart full sadly, "The answer is not here." Then within my bosom Softly this I heard: "Each heart holds the secret; Kindness is the word." —John Boyle O'Reilly.

The Fateful Miss Douglas

Mrs. Ransom surveyed her tall brother meditatively, while he returned the scrutiny with smiling cheerfulness. John MacPherson was enjoying to the utmost the little visit to his sister, whom he had not seen since her marriage a couple of years previous, so he did not in the least understand why she should sigh and remark seriously: "It's too bad; yes, it is!"

"What?" he asked, lazily. "Why, that you got here just the day after Isabel Douglas left town," responded pretty little Mrs. Ransom. "She's the dearest girl! She's—" "Lives in Kentucky, beautiful as a dream, glorious brown eyes, most charming disposition on earth, is—" "Where'd you meet her?" broke in Mrs. Ransom, breathlessly. "I never had the pleasure," laughed her brother. "Only I had to sit one whole evening during my visit in Toledo and hear my hostess recount the charms of this most evasive Isabel. She had left there just the week before my arrival. I seem to cast a blighting shadow over her enjoyment; at any rate, she runs at my approach."

But if he had not seen her the fame of Miss Isabel Douglas was destined to haunt his ears. During his visit at his sister's he heard Miss Douglas' name so frequently on the lips of visitors that he grew half irritated. It was impossible that any girl could be such a paragon—and if she was he had no desire to know her.

When he reached Chicago on his homeward way he stopped to transact some business. Phillips, his lawyer, was most cordial in pressing his New York client to come out to his house and MacPherson was half induced to accept. His frame of mind experienced an instantaneous change, however, when Phillips added:

"We've a visitor coming to-morrow you'd like to meet, I know—Miss Isabel Douglas of Kentucky. She—" "Sorry," said Mr. MacPherson, decidedly, "but I can't wait over a day on any account, my dear man."

Even in New York he was not left in peace. One of the newspapers printed a page of pictures and gossip about beautiful women and, idly glancing it over, the name of Douglas caught his eye. He groaned as he looked closer—yes, the first name was Isabel. Then he searched for the picture of her and stared at it half indignantly. It was a very lovely face, more than that, it was high-bred and thoughtful, as well as perfect in line and form.

In a few weeks she had passed out of his mind entirely.

But John MacPherson was not to slip out of the clutches of determined fate in this easy fashion. With no warning whatever, no premonitions of the trap before him, he climbed the steps of a Fifth avenue house one night to fulfill a dinner engagement.

His hostess was a charming woman, and her dinner was famous. He was in a very pleasant frame of mind. As he opened the little envelope containing the name of his dinner partner he exclaimed to sharply that the well-trained footman could not forbear a glance of astonishment. On the card was the name of Isabel Douglas.

MacPherson, instantly in revolt, meditated flight for an instant, then realized how impossible that was and that there was nothing to do but go downstairs and meet her.

At any rate, she should not add him to the list of victims report said strewed her path.

He entered the big drawing room and greeted his hostess.

"I've favored you to-night," that lady said, smiling. "I've given you the prettiest and nicest girl here to take out to dinner. Do you know Miss Douglas of Kentucky?"

"I do not," said the helpless John MacPherson, crisply, and mentally set his teeth. In two minutes it was all over and he was properly introduced to her. Just what he had expected Miss Douglas to do was hard to say—he



THE GIRL HERSELF BROKE THE ICE.

had braced himself for resistance. But to his bewilderment, like a dash of cool water in his face, he realized there was absolutely nothing to resist.

Miss Douglas, far lovelier than her picture, had given him one rare, cordial smile which revealed the secret of her power; for it was a smile speaking a sympathetic interest in the individual addressed, and then had not paid very much more attention to him, being interested in the conversation of a returned arctic explorer.

MacPherson studied her at his leisure and as the moments passed found himself grasping wildly at all his ingrained prejudices against her. He had wits enough to reflect in a panic-stricken way that if the mere sight of her was so charming, acquaintance with her might work marvelous changes in a man's feelings. When they passed out to the dining room MacPherson found himself halting for something to say, a new exercise for him.

The girl herself broke the ice by remarking that she thought she knew his sister—was not Nan Ransom out West that relative? She had mentioned her brother so often. "She certainly got in her special

brand of hypnotic work on me, all right," he told his reflection grimly that night as he took off his cravat before the mirror. "But, then, she's an exception!"

John MacPherson was a man who went out after what he wanted when he got his mind made up. He never really made up his mind about Isabel Douglas, however—that is, deliberately. He did not have time. It was a fatal attack from the very first sight of her. And when he asked her to marry him, after she had been in New York two weeks only, and she very properly protested his haste, it plunged him into despair so deep that he made life unbearable for his servants.

But Miss Douglas knew her own heart, too, after several years of experience in refusing numerous suitors, and she did not keep the man she found she really cared for waiting too long before she promised to marry him.

"I don't understand it in the least," she laughed, blushing and shaking her head when she had said "yes."

"Neither do I," agreed John MacPherson, promptly. "And I intend to marry you as soon as I wheedle you into naming the day, for fear you'll change your mind."

Then he telegraphed his sister out West, who knew nothing of what had been going on in New York. Mrs. Ransom laughed and cried alternately when she got the laconic message. It said:

"I have at last met Isabel. You can buy your gown to wear to the wedding."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

SPENDS MILLIONS ON HORSES.

Germany Leads World in Importation—Chiefly Draught Horses.

From some statistics published recently by M. Ruan, the German minister of agriculture, the land of the kaiser leads the world in the matter of importing horses. In case of war the Germans are bound that they will be in possession of a liberal supply of horses. For the last three years there has been a slight decrease, the cause being that home breeders are doing well. In 1909 Germany imported 119,000 horses at a cost of \$20,000,000. Most of the imports were made for draught purposes; light draught horses numbered 43,000 and were of the value of \$4,500,000. The heavy draught horses numbered 48,500 and were of the value of \$10,000,000. Supplies of the former class were drawn principally from Russia, which sent 30,225 head; then came the Netherlands, with 9,024, Austria and Hungary accounted for 2,525, Denmark for 467, and the rest were drawn from France and Belgium. The heaviest of the draught horses were mainly supplied from Belgium, 20,000 being imported at an average price of \$310. Denmark delivered 16,309, France 5,847, Austria and Hungary 3,369, Russia 2,051, the Netherlands 64 and England only 125. In 1908 Germany imported 267 half-bred sires at an average cost of \$1,020, most of them being from Belgium. Saddle horses are put down as numbering 6,562, of which Austria supplied 2,946, against 2,227 from England. These latter figures include the thoroughbreds. The favorite market for cheap horses for Germany has been Russia, which country supplied 16,888 at an average cost of \$75.

Music in the Air.

"Which would you prefer your wife to do, play the violin or piano?" "Violin. It would be easier to chuck out of the window."—Bon Vivant.

SOMETHING FOR EVERYBODY

The feathers of the wild ostrich are superior to those from farm birds.

The cranking of an automobile may now be done from the chauffeur's seat.

The maximum wage of brakemen on English railways has just been fixed at \$7.78 a week.

Peanut cake seems to be supplanting cotton seed cake as the preferred food for Swedish cattle.

Vacuum suction combs are now in use in stables to curry horses. An electrically driven fan produces the necessary vacuum.

In Liberia coffee trees attain a height of more than twenty feet. The price of the product is 8 and 9 cents a pound at the plantation.

The wireless apparatus on the Cunard liner Caronia is the most powerful of any in steamship service, having a radius of 1,200 miles.

A new windmill apparatus for generating electricity for farm use has been perfected in England. A storage battery supplies the current when the wind is not blowing.

At one of the most important groceries in Hamburg they think they are doing well to dispose of thirty to forty pounds a month of sweet potatoes to resident Americans.

That people will eat elephant meat with a relish has been proved by butcher in Frankfort-on-the-Main, to his own profit and without the knowledge of his customers. This enterprising tradesman learned that a vicious elephant was to be killed and made a bargain for the carcass. Within a few days that elephant was transformed into 3,800 pounds of sausage meat and every pound was disposed of at a good price.

It was a year ago that the London post office directory contained for the first time among the list of trades "aeroplane manufacturers." There was only one then, but now six are enumerated under that heading. Subsidiary trades are springing up. Two firms announce themselves as aeroplane engine manufacturers, two are aeroplane fabric makers and there is one propeller maker, as well as a provider of "aeroplane timber and bents."

Whitefield, one of the founders of Methodism, who died in 1770, was a strenuous preacher. His usual program was forty hours' solid speaking each week, and this to congregations measured in thousands, but he often spoke sixty hours a week. This was not all. For "after his labors, instead of taking rest, he was engaged in offering up prayers and intercessions or in singing hymns, as his manner was, in every house to which he was invited."

Is a woman ever justified in poisoning her husband? The question is suggested by a recent incident in Serbia. Sara Chumitch seems to have had an undesirable husband, for he was a notorious and implacable usurer. At the moment when he was about to ruin several families who were in debt his wife intervened and poisoned him. Next day she received a letter of gratitude, signed by hundreds of citizens. She was acquitted by the jury and left the court amid cheering crowds.

Says the Pekin and Tien-Tsin Times: "A novel sort of crime was discovered by the Tien-Tsin police when a portly native was arrested and asked to explain his embonpoint. He had a thieves' bag around his waist, filled with dead cats to the number of seven. One of them, a very fine specimen of the tortoise shell, was still quite warm. In a smaller bag was found the lure; it consisted of bits of dried fish treated with some deadly poison. The man was sent up to the yamen, where he received thirty blows and one month's imprisonment."

Ernesto Nathan, Mayor of Rome, who declined on several occasions to accept a decoration from King Victor Emmanuel, was finally forced by a clever ruse on the part of the king to take the grand cross of the crown of Italy. Nathan was making a call at the Quirinal, and when about to depart was asked to take from the queen a little parcel to his wife. The box contained the decoration, which the mayor was compelled to accept, and by virtue of which he became a member of the small fraternity of which his sovereign is the head.

Although the use of telephones in mines is not of recent origin, the advantages are, perhaps, hardly really appreciated until they have once been tried. Probably at no time in the history of mining has there been a greater demonstration of the great need of telephones in mines than at the Cherry coal mine disaster. How many more lives could have been saved had the mine been fully equipped with telephones is entirely problematical, but it is certain that the number would have been greater had opportunity been afforded for communication between the rescuers and the entombed men.—Philadelphia Record.

Employees of the Krupp works can easily be distinguished, even when attired in their Sunday best. Every workman, on his enrollment, is presented with a curiously fashioned scarf-pin, composed of a miniature artillery shell made of platinum and set in silver. After twenty years' service he receives a second pin, modeled on the same lines and mounted in gold. The higher grades of employees, including the engineers and those employed in the counting house, wear their shells in the form of sleeve links. The workmen are very proud of the distinction which they call the Order of the Shell, and wear on every occasion.



A clipped horse will catch cold less easily than one not clipped.

Keep the hen manure in a dry place through the winter. It is a valuable soil tonic.

Change the pens of the ducks and sow the unused ground with rye or barley.

Sow some Essex rape this spring for hog forage. It will make the youngsters hump along late in summer.

Those hens with the best appetites and the full crops are usually the best layers, but they should not be permitted to get too fat.

The curl of a pig's tail is an indication of good health. When the curl begins to straighten out look for disease and give medicine or a change of food.

The sticky substance in milk known as albumen can be rinsed off the milk pans with cold water, which should always be used first. Boiling water will cook it on.

In preparing a foundation for a concrete floor too much care cannot be exercised. The ground should be well drained and firmed to a depth of from six to eight inches below the concrete.

It has been said that a dry hen can not be frozen to death. Her coat of warm feathers protects her. For this reason it is of more importance to have a dry poultry house than a warm one. Keep out the rain and dampness and the hens will fare well.

Destroying Vermin.

Fumigate the henhouse often enough to destroy all germs and vermin. It also pays to use a good disinfectant frequently and freely around the houses and yards. Disinfecting and fumigation are two important matters and should receive more attention than they do.—Epitomist.

Worms in Colts.

Colts sometimes die from worms without the owner knowing what ails them. After weaning they are very susceptible to this ailment, as are all horses, more or less. A good remedy is powdered tobacco in the feed twice a day. For a colt a good tablespoonful is a dose; for older horses in proportion. Give two doses, and after a few days repeat the dose. Natural leaf is best.

Importance of Carefulness.

Some farmers still care for their poultry in the haphazard way of their fathers, and are forever telling about hens "eating their heads off." However, the farmer is man above all others who has the ideal location and conditions for making the most of his poultry. He has plenty of yard room, fields for the fowls to roam in and gather the raw material for profitable eggs. But many farmers do not grasp the opportunity to pick up dollars from their poultry.

Drill and Hill Planting.

It is in the opinion of some corn growers that corn planted in drills will make larger growth and yield than that which is planted in hills, but more work will be required in cultivating and hoeing the same. Best results are obtained where the drill attachment is used in a two-horse planter.

Use a bushel of seed for six acres, which will make a plant every eight to twelve inches in the rows. A weeder will aid very much in controlling the weeds where corn is drilled. Some growers of drilled corn plant two kernels every eighteen to twenty-four inches and hoe the crop.

Similarity Aids Adulteration.

As a rule, successful seed adulteration is made possible by the similarity existing between the inferior seed and that of the crop seed with which it is used. It often happens, therefore, that the adulterant used is the seed of some plant very closely related to the adulterated crop seed. The dealer who adulterates seed bases his faith in the success of the deception upon the very careless examination of the seed by the average purchaser, including the majority of retail dealers. If, before buying, a careful examination of the seed offered for sale was made by all buyers, guided by a knowledge of the various adulterants used, seed adulteration would soon cease.

The combination of seeds of standard farm crops commanding uniformly different prices in the seed market constitutes adulteration when the mixture is sold at the price of the more expensive seed. This is illustrated by the combination of redtop and timothy offered as redtop.

Growing Potatoes.

In Ireland, in the best potato-growing localities, a yield of 400 bushels to the acre is nothing unusual. It is obtained by the use of about thirty loads of barnyard manure to the acre, supplemented by 600 pounds of commercial fertilizers, proportioned as follows: One hundred pounds of muriate of potash and 400 pounds of superphosphate. In England the best results are obtained by the use of twenty-five loads of barnyard manure to

the acre, supplemented with 100 pounds of sulphate of ammonia, 250 pounds of sulphate of potash. The popular fertilizer for growing potatoes in Maine, when planted where a two-year-crop of clover or grass has been grown, is made up on the farm of 135 pounds of nitrate of soda, 600 pounds of tankage, 200 pounds of acid phosphate and 400 pounds of sulphate of potash, making in all 1,335 pounds. One-half this amount is used in the planter or mixed in the furrow and the other half at the first harrowing, when the plants begin to appear.

Formula for Tree Wash.

A feature of the Pennsylvania Farmers' Week program was a lecture on concentrated lime sulphur by John P. Stewart, assistant professor in experimental horticulture in a state college. He told how, through spraying with that wash, a successful fight could be made against the San Jose scale and other tree parasites, which are yearly causing thousands of dollars' loss to orchardmen.

Mr. Stewart gave the following formula for preparing the wash: Put ten gallons of water in a kettle and start fire. Add fifty pounds best stone lime, not more than 50 per cent impurities, and after slacking is well started add 100 pounds dry flowers of sulphur and mix thoroughly, diluting with five gallons of water to maintain a thin paste. When the slacking and mixing is completed pour into the kettle water to the height of fifty gallons. Bring to a boil and sulphury scum disappears. Then add warm water to the sixty-five-gallon height and boil again to sixty gallons. The material should be kept well stirred. The total boiling should not vary ten minutes from an hour. Store the finished product in containers and cover with an eighth of an inch of oil to prevent scum formation. A good spraying dilution is obtained by adding nine gallons of water to one gallon of the concentrate.

Winter Heating.

The heating of the farm home in winter is an important consideration. The farm dwelling can, and should be, just as warm and comfortable in winter as the city home. Many farmers have their own wood lots, and hence the cost of fuel is only nominal. Farmers who use coal have a smaller fuel bill than anybody else, since they do their own hauling on return trips from town, and hence secure their fuel for less money.

Whether fuel is cheap or dear it pays to keep the dwelling warm in cold weather. Cold rooms are damp and uncomfortable. They are the source of many winter diseases and the doctor bill for one case of sickness will pay the fuel bill for heating an entire house all winter.

Where the farmer can afford it, a hot water system in the dwelling is the cheapest to operate and gives the most even and agreeable heat for day and night. The water in the pipes and radiators never loses all its heat, even when the fire goes out at night, hence the rooms are mild and comfortable in the morning. Steam is not so expensive to install as hot water and most women find difficulty in managing the furnace.

Where stoves are used for heating the dwelling and the fuel expenses is an item, much heat can be saved by using a long stovepipe and running it through the wall into an adjoining room. Sleeping rooms in the upper story of the house can be comfortably heated by running the pipe up through the ceiling and through the sleeping room. By means of a register in the floor the room above a large stove can be heated.

Alcohol as Fuel.

"Denatured alcohol as a means of producing energy for locomotive or stationary engines, notwithstanding many and varied experiments by experts, still is in its infancy," says Dr. Harris E. Sawyer of the Agricultural Department. Dr. Sawyer has made an exhaustive study of the subject, but he admitted that he could not prophesy as to the future of denatured alcohol, a much-heralded fuel for motor power. "In Cuba," Dr. Sawyer continued, "they have been using it for several years as a means of generating power, but recently the price of molasses, from which they distill the alcohol, has advanced in cost to such an extent as to make the new fuel prohibitive. At the present cost it will be cheaper for the Cubans to use gasoline or coal."

At present the product retails from 30 cents to 45 cents, according to the avarice of the manufacturer. We sold a quantity last week for 30 cents a gallon, which makes it about two and a half times as expensive as gasoline.

While the first engine using denatured alcohol was made nearly twenty years ago in Europe, there has resulted a continual development of the alcohol motor, interest in which was kept up by exhibitions in which prizes were offered by the scientific societies. According to Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, chief of the Bureau of Chemistry, experiments all along the line indicate, so far as fuel costs are concerned, that with a motor especially constructed for alcohol the fuel prices per gallon might be twice as much for alcohol as for petroleum distillate, and still give more power for less money, assuming that attendance, repairs and other incidentals cost no more in case of the alcohol engines.

THE REPUBLICAN

JAY C. SMITH {
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MONDAY, MARCH 28, 1910

Visits Old Home.

Anthony P. Sprenger, of Chicago, spent Sunday with relatives in this city. It was his first visit home in ten years. He is well known in this city, having spent most of his earlier life here. At present he is conducting a meat market, of which he has made a success. He returned to his home Sunday evening. Besides Mr. Sprenger there were a number of other relatives in this city. All went to the home of Henry Sprenger, just east of the city where a bountiful dinner was spread. Covers were laid for thirty-five. The out of town guests were Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Burwinkel, of Louisville, Mrs. J. M. Wagner and children, of Ludlow, Ky., Mrs. L. P. Cornett and daughter, Miss Norma, of Wellston, O., Mrs. A. F. Albin and daughter, Miss Matilda, of Indianapolis, and Michael Hunt and family of east of the city.

Entertained Music Club.

Miss Rebekah Dixon, of the city hospital, entertained the Junior Music Club with an Easter egg hunt and egg rolling Saturday afternoon at the city park. The Club consists of the younger music pupils of Mrs. Price Matlock. About twenty-five young people were present and enjoyed a delightful afternoon. Misses Doris Geile and Lois Casey won the prizes in the contests. Late in the afternoon refreshments of ice cream and cake were served. The weather was ideal and the grass is just beginning to cover the ground with a coat of green and makes the park a pleasant place for an outing.

\$4.00 shoes \$2.75 at the Fair.
Class Postponed.

Miss Flora M. Bertelle, of Louisville, has sent word to the members of her vocal class in this city that she will not be able to come to this city until the latter part of the week, on account of the death of her mother.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always BoughtBears the
Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*THE BOLDNESS
OF GRAFTERSCouncil "Caucus" Conducted for
Years Without Shame.

HOW THEY FIXED ON THE LOOT

It Now Develops That For Years the Grafting Members of Councils Met Weekly in a Hotel and There Determined Upon the Measures Which Should Receive Consideration and What Should Be Charged For the Same—Directors of Banks Called on Today to Explain.

Pittsburg, March 28.—In anticipation of today's developments in the graft cases, uneasiness is shown in Pittsburg on all sides. Directors of big banks which hold city deposits were called before the court and asked on their oaths to tell what they know about their banks buying the city deposits for cash from the city councilmen.

Pursuance of the graft investigation has uncovered that for some years grafting members of the Pittsburg council, about sixty in number, met weekly in the parlors of a big downtown hotel and there behind closed doors discussed what had been offered by certain firms for the passage of certain ordinances, what would be charged, etc. This weekly meeting was called "the caucus" and was attended by all former members of councils who are now in the toils.

Councilman John Klein was secretary of the caucus and President William Brand of common council its chairman. So bold were the movements of this party of councilmen that invitations were sent to newspapers to have reporters wait until after adjournment to receive what "was of interest to the public."

The Pennsylvania railroad being beat out of \$500,000 a year by Pittsburg councilmen alone through passes which resulted later in laws against the issuing of transportation by any railroad. The Pennsylvania made the claim that it was losing \$5,000,000 per year throughout its system on the issuing of passes and one-tenth of this was charged up to Pittsburg. It develops now that some of the grafting councilmen who are now in trouble made thousands of dollars yearly through the sale of passes. Not content with a few passes at a time, the councilmanic grafters insisted and secured great books of passes and sold them at one-half the regular rate charged by the railroad for the same distance.

C. A. Boyatt was here from Browns town Sunday morning.

CITY DEPARTMENTS

Called to Aid Marshal in Putting Collar On Councilman's Dog.

The combined efforts of the police department, city fire department, the street commissioner and several spectators were required Saturday afternoon to put a collar on a shepherd dog belonging to Councilman Pete Taskey. A few days ago Taskey told Marshall Able that he had purchased the tag but could not get a collar on the animal. The marshal who has had many encounters with desperate men, told him to bring the dog around and he would soon have the tag properly arranged according to law.

Saturday afternoon Mr. Taskey entered the city jail, followed by his faithful dog, which appeared to have a disposition like Mary's lamb. The marshal picked up the collar and attempted to place it around the dog's neck, but the canine seemed to have the better of the situation and the marshal retreated. He then endeavored to lasso the dog with his dog catcher, but the animal defied this instrument of law and snapped it in several pieces.

Not to be outdone the marshal sent a call to the fire department and with their usual promptness the brave firemen were on the scene of battle. Reinforced by his comrades the marshal again made a charge upon the enemy, adopting the tactics employed in the battle of Bull Run, but the dog was for a third time the victor. Then the street commissioner was added to the company, but still the forces were inadequate.

The dog finally chased two of his enemies into the jail who securely enclosed themselves in the corridor. But the animal was not willing to give up the contest even then and attempted to fight them through the bars, but this was his mistake. The dog could put his paws between the bars, which were too close to admit his head, and here he lost his position of advantage. The men inside the corridor held his feet, while a rope was placed around his neck. In this manner his head could be held back so that the collar could be placed in position.

As soon as the collar was in place the canine seemed to realize that the fight had been lost, and without further disturbance, peacefully followed his master home, while the officers held a discussion concerning the advisability of enacting an ordinance providing that all owners of dogs be required to put collars on their animals themselves.

FINED FOR DRUNKENNESS.

No One Seems to Know Where Liquor Was Obtained.

The blind tiger was evidently out again last night, for this morning Matt Jackson, Guy Meyers and M. J. Kelley were in the Mayor's court charged with drunkenness. Each plead guilty as charged and fines of five dollars and costs were assessed in each case. It is said that the men refuse to tell where the liquor was obtained. Kelley declared that a stranger gave him a drink out of a pint bottle about 5:30 o'clock Saturday evening and that he was in a stupor until he woke up in the jail Sunday morning. He declared that he did not know who the man was who gave him the whiskey.

There were many reports Saturday night of an unusual number of drunks in the city. It is said that several men make it a habit to go to Indianapolis each week and purchase a quantity of whiskey, but that such persons buy the liquor for their own use, and are not disposing of it in any manner.

A crowd of young men came down from Indianapolis Sunday evening and one of the passengers said they were well supplied with liquid refreshments. As soon as the young men were on the car they became rather boisterous, and it looked as if trouble might follow. However, the conductor informed them that they would be put off the car unless good order was maintained and no further trouble was experienced.

Large Salmon Caught.

While fishing last week about five miles west of the city, Harmon Greeman, Harvey Greeman and Clyde Brooks succeeded in landing a salmon weighing thirty-two pounds. Salmon of this size are seldom caught in White river, and this is the first one reported this spring. On Sunday the campers entertained about twenty-five of their friends at a fish dinner. After the dinner Harmon Greeman acted as toast master and some very entertaining toasts were given.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.
Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.

Chicago, March 28.—Officials of twelve railroads have voluntarily granted Chicago switchmen affiliated with the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen an additional increase in wages of 1 cent an hour over the scale granted by the state board of arbitration. By the terms of this agreement the brotherhood switchmen will receive the same wage rate as that granted by the federal board of arbitration acting under the Erdman law to the members of the Switchmen's Union of North America.

A LIBERAL OFFER.

The Andrews-Schwenk Drug Co. Guarantee a Relief for Dyspepsia. If it Remedy Fails it Costs Nothing

To unquestionably prove to the people that Indigestion and Dyspepsia can be permanently cured and that Rexall Dyspepsia Tablets will bring about this result, we will furnish the medicine absolutely free if it fails to give satisfaction to anyone using it.

The remarkable success of Rexall Dyspepsia Tablets is due to the high degree of scientific skill used in devising their formula as well as to the care exercised in their manufacture, whereby the well known properties of Bismuth-Subnitrate and pepsin have been combined with Carminatives and other agents.

Bismuth-Subnitrate and Pepsin are constantly employed and recognized by the entire medical profession as invaluable in the treatment of indigestion and dyspepsia.

The pepsin used in Rexall Dyspepsia Tablets is prepared by a process which develops its greatest efficiency. Pepsin supplies to the digestive apparatus one of the most important elements of the digestive fluid, and without it the digestion and assimilation of food are impossible.

The carminatives possess properties which aid in relieving the disturbances and pain caused by undigested food. This perfect combination of these ingredients makes a remedy invaluable for the complete relief of indigestion and dyspepsia.

We are so certain of this that we urge you to try Rexall Dyspepsia Tablets on our own personal guarantee. Three sizes, 25 cents, 50 cents and \$1.00. Remember you can obtain Rexall Remedies in Seymour only at our store,—The Rexall Store. The Andrews-Schwenk Drug Co.

SAVE YOUR MONEY.

Take Stock in the New Series Which Starts Monday, April 4th.

Indications point to one of the largest series of stock ever issued by the Co-Operative Building and Loan Association. Already there are a large number of applications filed with the secretary. The plan of the Co-Operative Building and Loan Association has been so thoroughly tried that people have learned to rely upon it with great confidence. The Association is recognized as one of the strong financial institutions of our city and county.

For anyone who wishes to save money and can do it only in small amounts, the Association offers a plan which adds its earnings to the money saved each week, if the shareholder subscribes for the number of shares he wishes to take, at the rate of twenty-five cents per week.

These accumulated savings are taken by the Association and loaned on first mortgage securities in Jackson county. Every three months the interest from these loans are apportioned among the stockholders in proportion to the amount paid in on each series of stock. When these earnings and the amount paid in, amount to one hundred dollars the stock has matured and the shareholder withdraws the full amount. Saving in small amounts is the easiest way in the world to accumulate a snug sum of money, and before the stockholder is aware, he has accumulated enough money to invest in property, to invest in business, or to use for any purpose that he needs.

See the Secretary, Thos. J. Clark, Opera House Block, and arrange to take as many shares as you wish in the new series starting Monday, April 4th.

TUESDAY CLUB.

Interesting Program Has Been Arranged For Regular Meeting.

The Tuesday Club will meet with Mrs. Ida Sandau on North Walnut street tomorrow afternoon. The following program has been arranged:—
Mme. de Stahl—Corinne—Miss Marshall Saintine and La Picciola.

Mrs. Nora Miller
Discussion:—Show how man's attitude of mind may bring happiness out of misery—Leader, Miss Miller
Beranger—Reading his Works.
Merrimee—Carmen—Mrs. Dena Miller

Mrs. Anderson, daughter of Mrs. W. P. Rooney, who has been seriously ill at St. Louis, where she went a few weeks ago to visit relatives, was able to return here Sunday morning on the were alarmed about her condition at one time a week or two ago but she is very much better now and is well on the way to recovery.

Miss Pearl Land will leave on the early train Tuesday morning by way of St. Louis for Girard, Ill., thirty miles southwest of Springfield, where she will spend the summer with Mrs. Fre Hulcher, sister of Mrs. J. F. Tunley, of this city.

James Cartwright and wife, of Memphis, Tenn., who are making an extended visit with relatives in Indiana, and Mrs. Sarah White, of Indianapolis, are spending a few days with relatives in this city.

J. M. Cravens was here from Madison Sunday afternoon.

\$2.00 pants \$1.35 at the Fair.

HAD HEART TO HEART
TALK WITH EDITORSColonel Roosevelt Interviewed
By Egyptian Press.

Cairo, March 28.—Probably the most interesting incident thus far in connection with Colonel Roosevelt's visit here occurred Sunday when at his own suggestion he held an informal conference with a number of Egyptian newspaper men.

The ex-president has been keenly interested in the attacks by the native press on his speeches, they charging that he has interfered in Egyptian politics, and said he would like to have a heart-to-heart talk with the editors. As a result the newspaper men visited him Sunday, all of them displaying great eagerness for the interview.

Most of them wore European frock coats and turbans, but one tall, dignified Arab sheik appeared in flowing robes and turban. He was the author of one of the anti-Roosevelt articles, and he seemed keenly anxious for a controversy.

After the interview Colonel Roosevelt addressed the assemblage. He said something about it being the duty of the journalists to promote religious toleration, whereupon the sheik eagerly interjected in guttural Arabic:

"Most Egyptians and Christians lived peacefully side by side in Egypt for thirteen centuries. There is no reason why they should not continue to do so."

If he anticipated that this would lead to an argument he was disappointed, for Colonel Roosevelt only rapped out with appreciative vigor, "That's fine; that's fine," and went on with his address.

There was a great crowd at the Anglo-American church Sunday morning, where the Roosevelts attended services.

Colonel Roosevelt has invited Prince Eitel, second son of the kaiser, and Princess Eitel, who are traveling incognito, to take tea with him tomorrow.

Don't Break Down.

Severe strains on the vital organs, like strains on machinery, cause break downs. You can't overtax stomach, liver, kidneys, bowels, or nerves without serious danger to yourself. If you are weak or run down, or under strain of any kind, take Electric Bitters, the matchless tonic medicine. Mrs. J. E. Van de Sande, of Kirkland, Ill., writes: "That I did not break down, while enduring a most severe strain for three months, is due wholly to Electric Bitters." Use them and enjoy health and strength. Satisfaction positively guaranteed. 50c at Andrews-Schwenk Drug Co.

\$2.50 shoes \$1.75 at the Fair.

His Condition Not Serious.

Indianapolis, March 28.—Former Vice President Fairbanks, whose condition Saturday gave his friends considerable alarm, is much improved today, and unless unlooked for complications appear he will be out in a few days. His physicians say that there is little if any indications of congestion of the lungs, and while his cold is unusually heavy, they think with careful nursing that the patient will mend rapidly.

AFTER
DOCTORS
FAILEDLydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable
Compound Cured Her

Knoxville, Iowa. — "I suffered with pains low down in my right side for a year or more and was so weak and nervous that I could not do my work. I wrote to Mrs. Pinkham and took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Liver Pills, and am glad to say that your medicines and kind letters of directions have done more for me than anything else and I had the best physicians here. I can do my work and rest well at night. I believe there is nothing like the Pinkham remedies." — Mrs. CLARA FRANKS, R. F. D., No. 3, Knoxville, Iowa.

The success of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from roots and herbs, is unparalleled. It may be used with perfect confidence by women who suffer from displacements, inflammation, ulceration, fibroid tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, bearing-down feeling, flatulency, indigestion, dizziness, or nervous prostration.

For thirty years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has been the standard remedy for female ills, and suffering women owe it to themselves to at least give this medicine a trial. Proof is abundant that it has cured thousands of others, and why should it not cure you?

If you want special advice write Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., for it. It is free and always helpful.

YOUR
DAILY TASK

of carrying up coal for use in the kitchen will not be so heavy if you burn our coal. For our coal is the free burning kind which leaves no klinkers and few cinders. It burns right down to ashes. That means you need less of it than ordinary coal. Order a ton or so and you'll have less to carry up daily.

Raymond City
Coal at \$3.75.

EBNER

Ice and Cold Storage Co.
PHONES NO. 4.



The Speed and Grace of a Greyhound with the strength and durability of a thoroughbred horse, are marked characteristics of the RACYLE wheel. Built on the most scientific principles, backed by the best mechanical skill and experience, we present to the lovers of wheeling the most perfect type of bicycle construction.

Bicycles from \$20.00 to \$50.00.

W. A. Carter & Son

KINDIG BROS.
ARCHITECTS
AND GENERAL CONTRACTORS
Home Office W. 7th St.
Phone No. 672. SEYMOUR, IND.

BAGGAGE TRANSFER

Trunks, valises and all kinds of baggage promptly transferred to and from all stations, and all parts of the city. Phone 468.

A. T. FOSTER.

SUDIE MILLS MATLOCK
Piano Teacher,
Res. Studio: 521 N. Chestnut St.
SEYMOUR, INDIANA.

H. LETT, M. D. C.
Veterinary Surgeon
111 W. Third St., SEYMOUR.
Phones—New 643 and 644, Old 97 and 80.

ANNA E. CARTER
NOTARY PUBLIC
Office at the Daily REPUBLICAN
office, 108 West Second Street.
SEYMOUR, INDIANA.

ELMER E. DUNLAP,
ARCHITECT
824-828 State Life Bldg. INDIANAPOLIS. Branch Office: Columbus

When Father walks the floor at night
To soothe his troubles tearful,
He'll get his comfort when they quit,
And every time he thinks of it
He sighs with accented cheerful:

Black Cross Coffee
Sold at
BRAND'S GROCERY

Spring Suits

All the Latest Models and
Most Fashionable Shades.

Spring Hats

Every Shade and Style
That Fashion Demands.

Spring Neckwear

The Most Beautiful Line
We Have Ever Shown.

Spring Oxfords

24 Styles to Select From.

Spring Hosiery

All Colors. 10c to \$1.50 per pair.

If They Come From Us The Style Is Correct.

THE HUB

POST CARDS AT T.R.CARTER'S

WANT ADVERTISING

FOR RENT—Corn ground. John Reddinger, Jr. m30d

WANTED—To buy good gentle driving horse. Inquire here. a1d

OLD PAPERS—A good supply for house cleaning at REPUBLICAN office. d-1f

FOR SALE—Hair switches at Hoadley's Fair Store. Orders taken. a2d

FOR SALE—Four room cottage south Broadway. \$1100. Inquire here. m28d

FOR SALE—Rubber tired runabout, good as new. Cheap. Inquire here. a2d

FOR RENT—Six room house with all modern conveniences. Inquire 530 N. Walnut street. tf

FOR RENT—Eight room house with barn. 518 N. Ewing street. See E. C. Bollinger. m18d-1f

FOR SALE—My W. Fourth street residence and adjoining lot. W. R. Stewart. m29d&w

CARPET CLEANING—I am ready to do carpet cleaning on short notice. Telephone 46, 3 R. John Furman. m30d

FOR RENT—Nice new hotel building in Kurtz. A fine place for traveling trade. Address Box 14, Kurtz, Indiana. a9d

FOR RENT—Seven room two story house in good condition, well, cistern and barn. West Fifth street. See R. W. Irwin. m31d

Seymour Temperatures.

The following are the maximum and minimum temperatures as shown by the government thermometers at the Seymour volunteer weather observation station and reported by J. Robert Blair, observer. The figures are for twenty-four hours ending at noon:

	MAX	MIN
March 26, 1910,	83	40

Weather Indications.

Partly cloudy tonight and Tuesday.

A dispatch from Mukden says that Wu Ting Fang, lately minister to the United States, is going to Washington to formulate an American Chinese treaty, the principle of which has already been agreed upon.

A Happy Surprise

THE RING YOU BUY WILL BE A PLEASANT SURPRISE FOR SOME ONE. We have beautiful Rings set with real and valuable gems, that cost but little, never-the-less. Any man in moderate good circumstances can afford to buy a nice ring for his wife or sweetheart.

J. G. LAUPUS
JEWELER

PERSONAL.

Elgin Marsh, of Mitchell, was in the city today.

Albert Berdon was here from Lafayette Sunday.

Howard Irwin was here from Columbus Sunday.

Dale Patrick was at Columbus Sunday afternoon.

Henry Miller of Cortland, was here on business Saturday.

Gale Hopewell was a passenger to Columbus this morning.

Carl Meyer was a passenger to Columbus this morning.

J. H. Goyert was here from Cincinnati Sunday afternoon.

Alex Bollinger was a passenger to Columbus this morning.

Frank Doane made a business trip to Columbus this morning.

Willard Stout, of Brownstown, was here Saturday evening.

Frank Jones was a passenger to Scottsburg this morning.

William Kuehn was here from Brownstown Sunday evening.

The B. & O. sent out two passengers to North Dakota this morning.

Frank Smith was here from Columbus a short time this morning.

O. W. Hunter of Indianapolis, spent Sunday with relatives here.

Gale Hopewell made a business trip to Columbus this morning.

Misses Helen Milburn and Lottie Gill were at Columbus Sunday.

T. J. Stanfield left this afternoon for a business trip to Mississippi.

Charles Rockstroh made a business trip to Princeton early this morning.

Bert Bottorff, of St. Louis, is spending a few days with relatives at Cortland.

Mrs. Lavina Brown was a passenger to North Vernon Saturday afternoon.

Mrs. Mathusack, formerly Miss Anna Luedtke, was here from Sparks-ville Sunday evening.

Vincenzo Allegro, the wholesale fruit dealer, made a business trip to Indianapolis this morning.

Ray Milburn, Claude Himebaugh and Joe Brown spent a few hours in Columbus Sunday afternoon.

Dr. Wilson and daughter and Mr. and Mrs. A. Stout of Salem, were in this city Sunday afternoon.

Clyde Benton was here from Brownstown this morning and went north on the interurban line.

Mr. and Mrs. Irvin Patterson and child were here from Indianapolis Sunday the guests of relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Aufderheide and daughter, Miss Freida, were passengers to Indianapolis this morning.

Mrs. Mary Carter returned to Louisville this afternoon after an Easter visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Anis Ebaugh.

Mr. and Mrs. John Disney and family spent Sunday at Columbus, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Plunkett and family.

Miss Alma Switzer returned to Oxford, O. where she is a student in the Western College, after spending her spring vacation here with relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. John Ridlen and family and Miss Rose Holman, of Indianapolis, came down Saturday evening and spend Sunday with relatives and friends.

Bernard Head, son of Mr. and Mrs. Leo Head, of Indianapolis, came down Saturday to spend Sunday with his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Aufderheide, and returned home this morning.

Advertised Letters

The following is a list of letters remaining in the postoffice at Seymour and if not called for within 14 days will be sent to the dead letter office:

LADIES.

Mrs. Nancy Careway.

Miss Bertha E. Hazelton.

Miss Gussie Smith.

Miss Myrtle Taylor.

Miss Myrtle Taylor.

GENTS.

Mr. C. Beck.

Mr. Thomas Mathews.

WM. P. MASTERS, P. M.

Seymour, March 28, 1910.

FORMALLY ENDED

Philadelphia Central Labor Union Calls Off Sympathetic Strike.

Philadelphia, March 28.—By unanimous vote the Central Labor Union Sunday declared off the general sympathetic strike which was called more than three weeks ago as a measure to aid the striking carmen of the Rapid Transit company, and directed all men who went out at that time to return to their work at once.

The strike of the carmen, however, is to be prosecuted vigorously, and workmen in the city as well as unionists in the state will be asked to help support the motormen and conductors and their union.

Washington, March 28.—The Stearnson resolution providing for an inquiry into the ship subsidy scandal has been reported to the house by the committee and will be called up tomorrow and passed without opposition, according to Representative Sterling

What a Sanitary Bathroom means to the Home

ALMOST every householder realizes the necessity of a modern bathroom. It is a matter of vital importance and should not be left in any other hands than your own.

A modern sanitary bathroom is a feature that has much to do with the comfort and convenience, as well as the health of your entire household.

"Standard" fixtures and our expert plumbing insure sanitary security in the highest degree and safeguard the health of the home as no other fixtures can—and they last longer, are more beautiful and give greater satisfaction in use than any other plumbing system in the world.

We will be pleased to give you an estimate if you will call or write. Illustrated literature always on hand.

W. C. BEVINS

15 S CHESTNUT ST.



W. H. Marker Found Guilty.

Indianapolis, March 28.—William H. Marker, former cashier of the First National bank of Tipton, was found guilty of embezzlement, making false entries on the books of the bank and other charges as named in the indictment, by a jury in federal court. Marker will be sentenced by Judge Anderson probably tomorrow, when the case of Noah Marker, assistant cashier, will come up.

Arrangements were made, according to District Attorney Charles W. Miller, and attorneys for Noah Marker, whereby the latter will enter a plea of guilty. "An agreement was reached at a conference," said Mr. Miller, "with Noah Marker's attorneys, whereby Noah Marker is to appear in court Tuesday morning at 9:30 and enter a plea of guilty to the charges against him. The attorneys for the defense asked until Tuesday to enter a plea of guilty, and the agreement was so reported to the court." There are fifty-one counts in the indictment against him. Throughout the trial of W. H. Marker the defense tried to create the impression that the real cul-

priet was Noah Marker.

W. H. Marker was found guilty on an indictment containing eighty-five counts, each count constituting a separate offense. One count charged him with the embezzlement of \$100,000 from the bank. Four counts charged him with misapplication of the bank's funds and two counts charged him with abstraction of the property of the bank. The remaining counts cited specific instances when Marker made false entries on the books of the bank and false reports to the controller of the currency. The minimum penalty is five years' imprisonment and the maximum is ten years' imprisonment for each offense.

Agreement Practically Reached. Cincinnati, March 28.—Miners and operators from Indiana in session here say there will be little trouble in getting to an agreement. It is known the operators there are to give an increase of 5 cents a ton, and the other matters asked for by the workmen are to rest over for the next meeting between the operators and workmen. It is learned here that those plans have practically been agreed upon.

S.S.S. HEALS OLD SORES

Every old sore is an external symptom of a depraved or polluted condition of the blood. These festering places on the flesh are kept open and in a state of irritation because the circulation is continually discharging into them the impurities and morbid matters with which it is filled. This polluted condition of the blood may be the remains of some constitutional trouble; the effect of a long spell of sickness, which has left the blood stream weak and germ-infected, or because the natural refuse of the body, which should pass off through the proper avenues, has not all been eliminated and has been absorbed into the circulation. External treatment may cause the place to scab over temporarily, but the blood is not made any purer by such treatment, and soon the sore will return or break out at another place and be as bad or worse than before. S.S.S. heals old sores by removing every particle of impurity from the circulation. It goes down to the very bottom of the trouble and so completely changes the circulation that there is no longer any impurity to drain through the sore, but the place is once more nourished with rich, healthful blood. S.S.S. heals the sore from the bottom, the skin regains its natural color, and when S.S.S. has thoroughly cleansed and purified the blood the place is permanently healed. Book on Sores and Ulcers and any medical advice free to all who write.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

SPRING SHIRTS



Every man that is a good dresser will enjoy looking over the new shirts this season. We are showing the best shirts we could select from the output of

The Best Shirt Makers

Some of the styles are exclusively confined to us. Then we have a large assortment of choice domestics and imported fabrics. 50c, 75c, \$1 to \$2

Now is the time to get first choice and the best time of all to select your Spring and Summer Shirts.

THOMAS CLOTHING CO.



Your Children's Teeth

should be as precious in your thoughts as their eyes—not only on account of their looks, but because teeth have so much to do with digestion, and good digestion makes for good health. Bring your little ones here and we will do the right thing by them.

DR. B. S. SHINNESS

For Repairing, Cleaning, Dyeing and Pressing of Men's and Women's Garments

—SEE—

Weithoff-Kernan

The Old Reliable Place or Phone 383.

We will make your old suit look like new and guarantee satisfaction.

Dry and chemical cleaning of silks and woolsens our specialty.

ESTABLISHED 12 YEARS.

Let Us Do Your Spring Cleaning.

Good Teeth a Necessity To Enjoy Life

Note the following reasonable prices:

QUALITY and WORKMANSHIP GUARANTEED

Set of Teeth.....\$8.00

Gold Crowns, (22K).....\$5.00

Bridge Work.....\$5.00

Fillings.....75 cents and up

Extracting Painless With Nitrous Oxide Gas

EXAMINATION FREE

Dr. R. G. Haas, No. 7 W. Second St.

SEYMOUR, IND.

NOTICE

FOR RENT OR SALE

A 20-acre tract of garden land and 8-room house just north of Seymour. Possession soon.

See **E. C. Bollinger** at once.

W. H. BURKLEY

REAL ESTATE

INSURANCE

and LOANS

SEYMOUR, INDIANA

Cab Line

Calls answered day or night to any part of the city. North east corner of Second and Vine streets. Phone 651.

Henry J. Cordes.

THOMAS R. HALEY, Jeweler

I will save you money on repairing watches, clocks, jewelry, writing machines and all other small goods. I am agent for one of Chicago's largest wholesale jewelers. I call for and deliver goods. Give us a call at

14 St. Louis Ave., Seymour, Ind.

CONTRACTING

Repairing, Building and All

Kind of Carpenter Work

Jacob Spear—John Hagel

CONGDON & DURHAM,

Fire, Tornado, Liability,

Accident and Sick Benefit

INSURANCE

Real Estate, Rental Agency

Prompt Attention to All Business

PRICES ALWAYS RIGHT

Here is where you get a Suit made to order just as cheap as ready-made clothes. Spring and Summer samples are here

THE SEYMOUR TAILORS

F. SCIARRA, PROP.

117 NORTH CHESTNUT STREET

PIANO TUNING

Piano tuning is a science acquired only after years of experience, and satisfactory results cannot be obtained without it. 15 Years Experience.

J. H. EuDaly

Moseley & Moseley

Real Estate and Farm Loans

Old Phone 201 New Phone 301

1-2 W. Second St. SEYMOUR, IND.

SEYMOUR DAILY REPUBLICAN

SMITH & REMY, Publishers.

SEYMOUR, - - - INDIANA.

The beef trust didn't order the roast it is getting.

A weather prophet is pretty well satisfied if he comes close to hitting the bull's-eye.

The wife of the trading stamp king has been given an absolute divorce, without trading stamps.

Perhaps Dr. Cook has taken the broad ground that it is useless to argue after one has the money.

How large is Nicaragua? Placed on a map of Texas it would occupy about as much relative space as a bean on a biscuit.

Irving Fisher, professor of political economy at Yale, says the gold market is glutted. Have you turned away any gold this morning?

Carrie Nation says she has declined two offers of marriage within the past month, which shows that she is not necessarily severe on all men.

Pearly thinks Roosevelt would be a good man to send out for the purpose of discovering the south pole. No, the former President has too many friends.

The price of diamonds is advancing. We understand that this is due to the fact that so many farmers are refusing to have any but diamond-studded automobiles.

Flint, Mich., is now on the map in large letters. Its postal receipts show a larger increase than any other city in the United States, its closest competitor being Seattle.

A jury has decided that after a traveler has paid his hotel bill the landlord cannot be held responsible for baggage that may have been stolen. Don't pay till you are ready to depart.

Louis Paulhan, the French aviator, has attained a height of 4,000 feet with his aeroplane. Why this eagerness to go so high? The damage would probably be just as great if one fell a mere 2,000 feet.

Speaking from experience, a Chicago drummer, who has been on the road for twenty-two years, says anybody can sell goods everybody wants, but it takes a real salesman to dispose of something that everybody ought to want.

More than 7,000 people residing upon a Paris street have petitioned that its name be changed. Since the sixteenth century it has been known as the Rue des Mauvais-Garçons—Bad Boys' street—and whether the name no longer fits, or fits too well, is not made plain in the petition.

Careful search of the Prussian archives fails to produce any proof that Frederick the Great ever presented to George Washington a sword with a complimentary inscription concerning the eldest general in the world and the greatest. The tradition is a venerable one—almost as venerable and apparently as untrustworthy as that of the famous hatchet.

The rapid tendency of the times at the present period is toward centralization of power in all forms of political, commercial and social life. How long this tendency will maintain is a question. In former epochs there has been manifested the same force among mankind, inevitably followed by dissolution, dispersion, division and then, again, the renewal of the power of centralization.

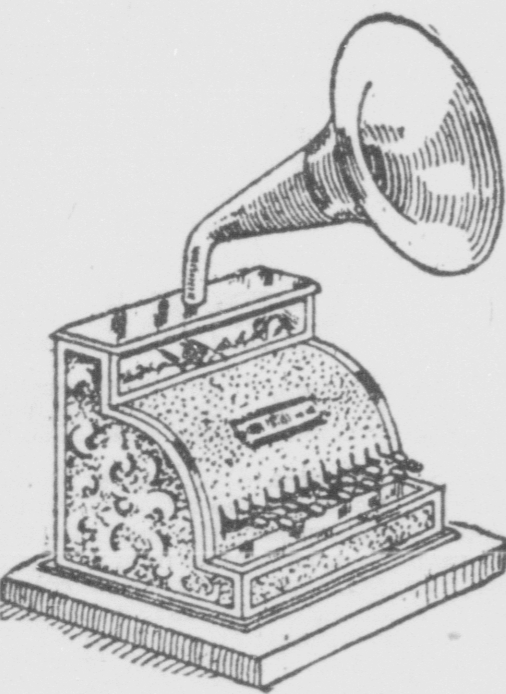
Boston has lately held an exhibition devoted to the future—a display of what the city is now and what it is hoped to make it in 1915. One of the most notable portions of it was contributed by the churches. Catholics, Protestants and Jews worked together in the production of it, and those who question the vitality of the Christian religion in present times found therein an answer to their queries. The exhibit included a model of the tent system of treating tuberculosis, maintained by Emmanuel Church, the Salvation Army rescue work, the looms of the Morgan Memorial, methods of relieving conditions in the slums, the history of the development of charities and educational work carried on by churches. The most vigorous critics of the churches, unfortunately, do not attend church services, and therefore do not know how eminently practical is a great deal of the work which religious organizations are now doing.

Will the Bird-Man drive the birds from their kingdom of the air? It is reported from France that wherever the aeroplane soared, there occurred an exodus of feathered life. Wild ducks, discovering the huge Bird-Man, manifested terror and disappeared from the region. The possibility that wild fowl will grow accustomed to aeroplanes as do horses to motorcars, may be dismissed. They do not grow accustomed to eagles and hawks. Nor will they see aeroplanes every day, as horses do motorcars, since wild fowl cross the temperate zone only in their annual migrations. Nor can it be expected that bird-intelligence ever will learn that aeroplanes and airships are machines. Whale and shark fight boats on the surface of the water, and if submarines become numerous, perhaps there will be more encounters in the deeps. Nothing whatever has suf-

ficed to modify the routes of the birds in their migrations south and north. Traps and guns have not changed those flights. They continue, until the species is exterminated. But will not aerial navies, when they become numerous, chase the songsters and the wild fowl from the sky? As observed, the appearances of the aeroplanes alarm bird-life as nothing else done by man ever did. If a duck, hit by shot, drops from the flock, that is an accident of life, the duck intelligence considers. But the advent of a creature with the wings of a dragon the duck holds to be a supernatural and devilish event. Will our skies be depopulated by flying machines? Is man to have the kingdom of the air to himself, as he has that of the land?

Our grandmothers could have related the biography of every garment they habitually wore. From the stockings knitted by their own hands to the homespun from their own looms, or the silk gown made up by the visiting seamstress, each piece of clothing had its own domestic history. To-day all that is changed. Scarcely any farmer's wife could give account of her various garments. Where were her stockings woven or her corsets stitched? In what garret were the buttons sewed on her percale wrapper? In what great factory was her shirt-waist cut out? In what distant city was the machinery which shaped her shoes? What New York tailor determined the lines of her serviceable ready-made suit? These questions and a score of similar ones would be posers for the average woman the country over. Since women have escaped responsibility for the making of many of the family garments, they have ceased to be interested workers on those garments. These have become mere impersonal "hands," and their weariness or hunger or cold, their insufficient wages or unhealthful conditions, are too remote for the imagination to deal with. But the conscientious woman is beginning to realize that her own ease must not be purchased by indifference to another's pain. She must find new ways to establish the personal sympathy between worker and buyer which ought to be one of the most fundamental and helpful of human relations. Unless she does so, some truth-telling poet will fling out another scathing arraignment which, like Hood's "Song of the Shirt," shall rouse the reader to the misery of the underpaid and overworked, by the toll of whose fingers we to-day are comfortably clothed.

PHONOGRAPHIC CASH REGISTER



SAYS "THANK YOU."

A cash register that announces the amount of a sale in human voice, as well as registering the figures, has been devised by a Minnesota inventor. When the keys are touched for a sale of, say, \$1.65, certain phonographic reproducers are released and the machine sings out, "One-six-five." Such expressions as "Thank you," or "I think you will find these goods satisfactory," may be added to the announcement of the sale.—Popular Mechanics.

A Hard Worker.

The eccentric proprietor of a large newspaper in London had a way of appearing in the composing and press rooms at the most unexpected times, and as his visits often resulted in a general shakeup of the working forces of the paper they were awaited with fear and trembling by the employees. One time one of the pressmen, an excellent workman, who had been there many years, but was sometimes guilty of a lapse of sobriety, had a black eye and was in a quandary as to what excuse he should offer if the proprietor noticed it. By a sudden inspiration he seized an ink roller and daubed some ink on his face, quite covering the discoloration. Presently the governor came in and, with the foreman, went through the room, commenting on every detail and looking very sharply at every workman. When about to leave he suddenly pointed to the inky pressman and said, "What is that man's name?"

The man quaked in his shoes until he heard the governor continue slowly: "I want you to give that man 5 shillings a week more wages. He is the only man in the room who looks as if he had been working."—London Telegraph.

Poorer by Comparison.

Bacon—I see there is about 75 per cent more gold money in the world now than there was ten years ago. Egbert—Well, I haven't got any more than I had then, and it makes me feel so much poorer.—Yonkers Statesman.

A marriage may surprise every one else on earth, but the marriage was never pulled off that was a surprise to the woman next door.

Science AND INVENTION

Alum, according to Adele M. Field, is a perfect preventive of the ravages of moths among woollens. While living in China she gave this method of protecting clothing a thorough test. The articles should be soaked in a saturated solution of alum for several hours. The fabric is not injured and the colors are not changed. The alum does not evaporate, and the articles thus treated remain moth-proof for years. It is suggested that a pound of crude alum in four quarts of water would make an effective solution for employment by manufacturers of woolen cloth, rugs and carpets.

The debt of industry to science has often, and very properly, been proclaimed; but now the reverse is announced. The National Electric Lamp Association has established at Cleveland a physical laboratory, which the director, Dr. E. P. Hyde, declares has for its object the development of science rather than the improvement of an industrial commodity. In this respect it differs from the many laboratories that have in recent years been established in connection with large manufacturing concerns. Among the objects of research will be the laws of radiation and the radiant properties of matter, and the effects of light and its attendant phenomena on the eye, the skin, and microscopic organisms. A corps of investigators is being formed.

A female alligator four and a half feet long, species Alligator Mississippiensis, was recently captured in central Oklahoma, in a bayou of the South Canadian River. H. H. Lane, of the University of Oklahoma, believes that the animal had traveled up the Arkansas River to the mouth of the Canadian, and thence to the point where it was found, a distance of some 350 or 400 miles west of the Arkansas-Oklahoma State line. The Canadian River is not navigable, and during most of the year is only a small meandering creek in a wide valley. The alligator had been in the neighborhood at least three years before its capture. Its skeleton is now in the university museum, where the lone traveler is also commemorated by a life-like model.

There are three black fox farms near Atherton, Prince Edward's Island, where these animals are raised for their skins. These farms contain twenty, twenty-five and thirty foxes respectively. The skins are sold in London at prices ranging from \$500 to \$1,800 each, according to quality. The fur is used for ornamenting the cloaks of royalty, as it is the only fur to which gold will cling. One farm is on an island, another in a rough, broken woods country, where the animals are confined by heavy woven-wire netting. The wire is set in the ground two or three feet, in order to keep the foxes from burrowing under, and is about eight feet high above ground, with a curve inwardly at the top of each post of another three or four feet of wire, in order to keep them from climbing over the fence. They sleep in the open the year round, in hollow trees and in hollow logs. They are fed principally on oats and milk and bread and milk, with a small quantity of cooked meat once a day at noon, the amount of meat being lessened during the summer. These animals are very wild, and no one can get near them except the keeper and he only when he brings them food.

DR. WILEY'S ADVICE.

Food Expert Says We Have Much to Learn from the French.

Of late much has been written and said in regard to the economy of French cooks, and even Prof. H. W. Wiley, chief of the bureau of chemistry, Department of Agriculture, has felt called upon to make a few remarks on the subject. Surely American housemothers should profit by a *vice* which comes from so eminent a man and without doubt one of the greatest living food specialists.

"If we are really in earnest about this matter of saving in the cost of living, we might take a few lessons from the French cooks who use up all the 'left overs,'" says Dr. Wiley. "The average American cook throws away as much as he or she uses first hand. With the French chef the 'left overs' make more appetizing meals than the meats and vegetables do when cooked first time. They make the daintiest croquettes, stews, ragouts and sauces out of little bits of things that are tossed into the garbage pail by the American cook, and thereby save half their food bill. Nothing is wasted with the French chef, not even the bread crumbs, or the celery tops, or the apple peelings. Every last scrap of fat is saved for frying purposes, and instead of buying the best and most expensive cuts of meat, the French expert buys that which is cheapest and by clever cooking makes it as tempting as the dearest. Our cooks as a class under-estimate the value of the cheaper cuts of meat. These are just as wholesome, just as nourishing as the higher-priced portions, and when prepared as they should be taste as well.

"A 10-cent soup bone will give plenty of meat flavor to half a bushel of potatoes. Boil it with the potatoes, and after the potatoes are done, take them

out and make a gravy of the water if you do not wish to use it as soup. In fact, you can make both soup and gravy enough for a big family from that 10-cent soup bone, and all that is needed to do it is a little flour for thickening, pepper and salt, and judgment on the part of the cook.

GAINS FROM "WHITE COAL."

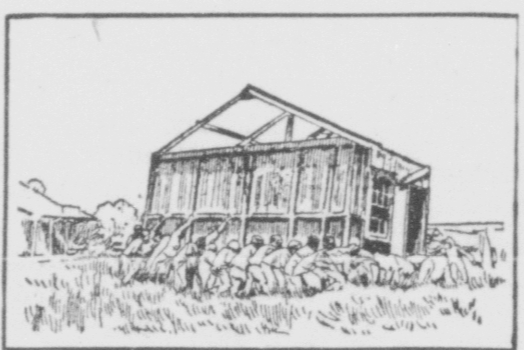
Switzerland's Advantages Through Water Power Are Innumerable.

The freeing of the little republic from dependence upon the coal fields of Germany, the reduction in the operating costs of the state-owned railroads and the city-owned street railroads, the placing of Switzerland in a position of industrial advantage, are not the greatest gains which are to follow the development of its water power, says Frederic C. Howe in the Outlook. Possibly these are but the spectacular exhibits of what a country can do when it consciously aims to use its resources for the benefit of the people. These gains do not include the dreams which men have of the life and civilization which are to follow from this revolution in light, power and possibly heat as well. They do not include the freedom from drudgery, the opportunity for culture and enlightenment, the brightening of farm life, of the woman as well as the man. Nor do they suggest the possibilities of a cheap rapid transportation, by means of which the farmer may become a city dweller and the clerk and the mechanic obtain a country home and both remain in close contact with work. For the problem of energy is the production of civilization and, with its costs reduced to a minimum, there are no limits to the visions which men may have of the society of tomorrow.

Compare this achievement of Switzerland with the prodigal waste of the resources of America. Niagara has been abandoned to private exploitation without compensation to the state or nation and with no idea of service to the people. Only profits have fattened and monopoly made that much more secure. The Susquehanna, upper Mississippi, the mountain streams of Colorado, Wyoming and the middle west, as well as of the entire Pacific slope, have been inclosed with fraudulent claims or confirmed by grants in perpetuity to the electric-power trust. There has been no reservation of control over prices, no right to purchase by the state and no appreciable gain to the community.

We, too, could boycott coal and light the nation and fire its boilers with the water power with which nature has endowed us; but the sovereignty of the state and the well being of the people have been abandoned at the behests of the powerful interests whose demands have been voiced in Congress and the Legislatures of our states by those who were sent there to represent the community.

NOVEL HOUSE-MOVING.



FORTY KAFFIRS CARRY A HUT.

The quaint photograph here reproduced was sent to the Wide World by a South African reader, who writes as follows: "This photograph was taken at Ginchhlovu, Zululand, and is a striking instance of the makeshifts one is compelled to fall back upon in the wilds. The house seen in the picture had to be moved about 200 yards, and, in default of any other means of transport, it was finally picked up bodily by a gang of forty Kaffirs, and, with much shouting and yelling, removed to its new site, where it is now used as an office by the local trader."

The Best Man.

Do you know how "the best man," who plays so important a part in marriages that have any pretense to be fashionable, once upon a time in Sweden occupied a position that was useful as well as ornamental?

In olden days the Swedish bridegroom found it desirable, in fact, to have several "best men" to defend him from the assaults of rivals and prevent them from carrying away his bride. The Scandinavian warrior of ancient times was far too lofty in his ideas to condescend to plead for a maiden's hand. So he patiently waited until some other man who was more gallant had obtained the fair one's consent.

Then when all the details had been nicely arranged the proud warrior, with a body of well trained retainers, dashed down on the wedding party and, if strong enough, carried away the bride.

The "best men" (and it was very essential that they should be the best men in those days) therefore became necessary fixtures to marriage ceremonies, and they were so well esteemed and their popularity became so permanent that that when the reason for their existence was in course of time removed they were still retained.—Pearson's Weekly.

A Brute, Indeed.

"He's a brute!"
"What's he been doing now?"
"I threatened to leave him, and he told me he would button my gown up the back if I would hurry."

One of the first telephone exchanges in this country was opened in New Haven in 1878.

BUENOS AYRES.

It is Now the Fourth City in the Western Hemisphere.

According to the census taken on October 22, 1909, the population of the city of Buenos Ayres was 1,189,662, an increase since the census taken on September 18, 1904, of 238,771, or 5½ per cent. per annum. Buenos Ayres continues to be the largest Latin American city, the largest city south of the equator and the fourth city in the two Americas, being only exceeded by New York, Chicago and Philadelphia.

If Buenos Ayres maintains the rate of increase of the period 1904-1909 for the next few years, it will contain 1,300,000 people on January 1, 1911, and 2,400,000 in 1924. As the increase, however, is constantly growing greater, even larger figures may be expected, though a slowly increasing factor may slightly counterbalance this—the development of the city of Bahia Blanca. Hitherto Buenos Ayres has been the only port of arrival for all the immigrants coming from Europe, who are just beginning to land at Bahia Blanca. This has been one of the main reasons why Buenos Ayres is so much larger than other Argentine cities. Rosario, the next largest, having 174,000 people, or slightly less than one-seventh of the population of the capital, and why it is also the main distributing and manufacturing centre. Every other country of settlement has had at least two separate ports for the reception and distribution of immigrants, while Argentina has only had Buenos Ayres. Though the development of Bahia Blanca must of necessity be gradual for several years to come, its natural harbor and other advantages may in twenty or thirty years make it a most formidable rival to the capital, from which it has already wrested the right to be called the greatest wheat shipping port of South America.

THE UBIQUITOUS CENT.

No Other Denomination Has Undergone So Many Changes.

The universal money of the people in this country is the cent. The child does his earliest business thinking in terms of cents. The hobo holds up the passerby with the request for a few cents to relieve the pangs of hunger. It is the unit of coinage. On the other side of the continent, the contempt for it is rapidly being overcome, and the mints have to take a constantly increasing demand for it into their reckonings. The appearance of the new Lincoln cent is one of the most interesting additions to this coinage that has been produced. For practically the first time it substitutes the real for the ideal, or rather the fanciful, but it is evidently regarded as something of an experiment, since the proposed 150,000 will not go far towards supplying current needs.

Perhaps no other monetary denomination has undergone so many changes of design. Since the republic was born there have been almost annual changes in the character of the cent. Most of these have been trivial, though some have been radical. The cent of 1792 bore a bust of Liberty, with flowing hair, and the legend, "Liberty, Parent of Science and Industry." The next year what was known as the "chain cent" was produced, showing on the reverse a chain with fifteen links. There were many imperfect dies in those days, but the imperfections have not infrequently made them more precious to coin collectors. A genuine 1799 cent has been among the pieces most prized by the numismatist since they early became very scarce. This was said to be due to the enterprise of a Salem firm that secured several hundred thousand of them and sent them to the coast of Africa, where punched with holes they were hung as ornaments on the necks of the natives.—Boston Transcript.

Why They See Double.

A scientific writer has given his opinion why drunken men see double. In the first place, it is essential that the "elevated" party must have two good eyes. No amount of liquor would make a one eyed man see two half dollars where only one exists. When we wish to see distinctly we adjust the eyes by converging them more or less so that the image falls upon the sensitive point of the retina. If the object is too far off to enable us to get a distinct image in either eye the eyes are so constructed that they can bring the object nearer, or we can by contracting the eye muscles bring the retina nearer the lens, thus getting a clear sight of the object.

Both eyes may be moved either upward or downward or to the right or to the left, but it is impossible to direct one of them upward and the other downward. If we converge the eyes so that the two images fall on the sensitive point of the corresponding retinas we get in the brain a sharp image. If, however, from any cause we are not able to move the eyeballs so as to have this image fall squarely on the retina we see double.

This seeing double can be caused by temporary or permanent paralysis of the muscles of the eyeballs. For permanent paralysis there may be any one of several causes. Excessive use of alcohol or tobacco will produce temporary paralysis. Under the influence of strong drink the controlling muscles of the eye, like others of the body, are not under command; hence some drunken men stammer in their speech, others stagger in their walk and others see double.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

ABOUT EARTH'S ENVELOPE.

Three Layers of Air—Cold and Gales of High Altitudes.

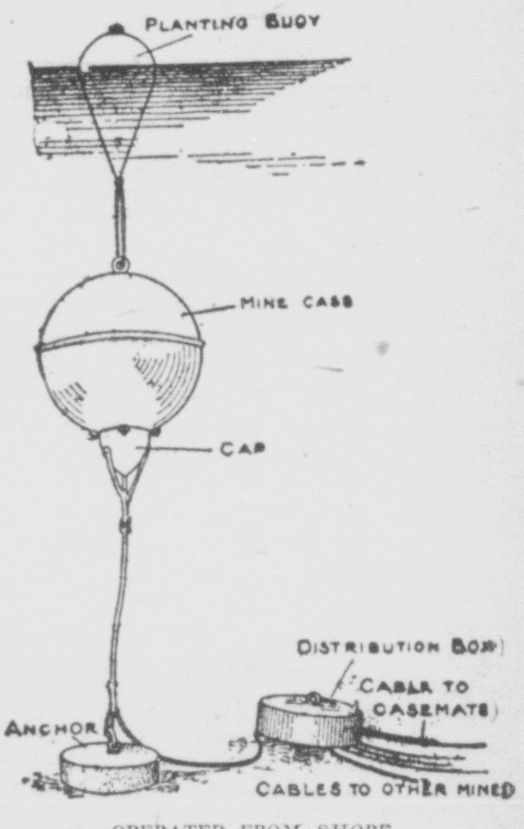
The new science of the air is the result of many hundred kite and sounding balloon flights made by day and by night in fair weather and foul, over land and sea, at all seasons of the year and from the equator to the arctic circle, an exchange says. Most people know that the warm air surrounding the earth is only a thin belt, but we do not most of us know that at ten miles above the earth it would not only be bitterly cold, but the sun would appear quite different.

The air is stratified in three more or less distinct layers. In the lowest we live. It extends about two miles and is a region of turmoil, whimsical winds, cyclones and anticyclones. At two miles the freezing point is reached and then there is a second stratum extending upward for about another six miles. Here the air grows steadily colder and drier, the lowest temperature recorded being 167 degrees below freezing point. Here the air moves in great planetary swirls produced by the spinning of the earth on its axis, so that the wind always blows in the same easterly direction.

The greater the height the more furious is the blast of this relentless gale. After this layer comes the third or isothermal stratum, discovered almost simultaneously by M. de Bort and Dr. Assmann. This is called the permanent inversion stratum, because the temperature increases with the height reached. But the temperatures so far recorded in the second stratum are not high, being far below zero Fahrenheit, generally somewhere from 122 degrees to 140 degrees below it.

Here the air no longer swirls in a planetary circle. The wind may blow in a direction contrary to that in the second layer. And the air invariably is excessively dry. Where this third stratum ends no one knows. But it must be at more than eighteen miles above the earth, for sounding balloons have reached this height and have not found the end of the permanent inversion layer of air. When the influence of the upper regions of air upon the lower is fully understood it may be possible to foretell the weather not merely for a day, but for a week.

AMERICAN SUBMARINE MINE.



OPERATED FROM SHORE.

The type of submarine mine planted by the United States Coast Artillery Corps for blowing up the vessels of the enemy in times of war is shown in this drawing. At the present time ships known as mine planters, with detachments of troops on board, are busy planting such mines for practice purposes. The drawing gives an excellent idea of the mechanism of such a mine and its manner of discharge by electric current from the shore. The buoy rising above the surface of the water is used to mark the mines.—Popular Mechanics.

Lawyer's Instinct.

A barrister noted for absence of mind was once witnessing a representation of "Macbeth," and on the witches replying to the Thane's inquiry that they were "doing a deed without a name," catching the sound of the words, he started up, exclaiming, to the astonishment of the audience: "A deed without a name? Why, it's void; it's not worth sixpence."—Tit-Bits.

Not Likely to Become General.

Of course it was the daughter of an American millionaire who appeared at London's famous roller skating rink wearing a pair of heavily jeweled skates! We should all be terribly disappointed if any other girl had thought of such a thing first! But the idea is not likely to be widely imitated, even among the ultra rich, which is also a comfort.

Had Already Happened.

Fortune Teller—I can read that there is to be a wreck in your home, and it will be caused by a blonde woman.

Patron—Oh, that has already occurred. Our new Swedish maid let the dumb waiter fall and broke all the dishes.

One Instance.

Father—You never heard of a man getting into trouble by following a good example.

Son—Yes, sir; I have—the counterfeiter.—Tit-Bits.

When he is feeling tough, anyway, and the assessor raises his tax valuation, a man can be about the most disagreeable thing on earth.

With most of your friends you treasure up things they do or say that offend you.

HER CHEAP DINNER.

She found the price of meat so high She didn't even stop to spy; Quoth she, "I'll be overhasty, But think up something cheap and tasty."

Then with a smile upon her face She hid her to the grocer's place; Ten cents for corn of this year's canning! 'Twas wonderful, her clever planning!

That night corn fritters sat in state Upon her board, and quite elate She got her husband interested In the dime she had invested.

But—well—men are so obtuse, To try and please them is no use. Her husband, sans a single stutter, Remarked "Say, what's the price of butter?"

And then he figured up the corn And eggs and butter that had gone into these fritters and the batter And ended with, "Why, what's the matter?"

Of course she'd fainted. 'Twas a shock! She might have had a Plymouth Rock! In fact a quail or two were lost her In what those cheap corn fritters cost her!

—Lurana W. Sheldon, in the New York Times.

THE BURIAL MONEY

By Elizabeth Mason

But think up something cheap and The blow was about to fall. They all sat in the sick room. Over his wife's head, Andrew's eyes sought those of her sister and met nothing but distress.

"How you feelin' tonight, M'randy?" Andrew began, clearing his throat. The invalid sat in her big chair with her hands crossed placidly in her lap. She was fair and still pretty. Her hair was not so white as Andrew's and her skin was unwrinkled, whereas Jennie Ann's was a network of lines.

"I ain't complainin' any," she sighed patiently. "I don't feel any worse than usual."

"I wanted you should feel as strong as possible," Andrew went on anxiously, "because I got something to tell you, M'randy, that'll likely make you feel bad."

"I don't never complain, do I, Andrew?" said Miranda, gently.

"You're a saint, that's what you are, M'randy, I hate to tell you this." He wiped beads of perspiration from his forehead. Jennie Ann wrung her hands.

"You know how bad times have been," Andrew blurted on, "and how little the farm seems good for nowadays. I guess it's for lack of the strength I used to put into it. And there wasn't much rain last summer and things dried up—"

He put his hand appealingly on her arm.

"You know," she reiterated placidly, "that I've never complained since I was sick. My mind ain't fixed on earthly things. I won't be here long, and it befits me to think of heaven and keep cheerful in spite of privations. So long as the burial money's safe I shan't never repine."

She had hit upon it herself. Andrew shivered and Jennie Ann wept silently by the door. Suddenly—

"There ain't anything happened to the burial money," questioned Miranda.

"Nobed," answered. "You haven't spent my burial money?" The gentleness had gone out of Miranda's voice.

"The mortgage—" explained Andrew, huskily. "I had to do something, M'randy, or they'd have put us out. You've got to have a roof over your head."

This and more anxious reasoning she received in a frozen silence. They rushed for hot water and the homely remedies with which they had treated her through many years. Finally her grief burst out. She screamed and beat her hands together frantically.

"To think that Andrew took me away from a good home to bring me to this," she raved. "Him that promised to give me everything I wanted. I helped him save that money before I was sick, and we went without and scrimped till we got it together. All these years of uncomplaining sufferin' my comfort has been that when I was gone my funeral would be as good as anyone's. Oh, to think I've been brought to this."

Suddenly by a seemingly miraculous effort she arose and addressed them.

"Tomorrow I begin to work," she cried. "You've brought me to it. And you'll have it to think of that when I was dying I had to work to earn the money to bury me."

They gave her a sleeping draught and she fell into a stupor. Jennie Ann comforted Andrew as he sat watching beside the bed.

"She'll be better in the morning and she'll come to herself," she said. "You can't blame her for taking it hard at first, being such a sufferer."

"Oh, no," said Andrew. He had never dreamed of blaming anyone but himself.

But the next morning new distress

awaited them. No sooner was she up than Miranda sent her sister out to ask for plain sewing to do from the neighbors.

"I used to know how to sew as well as most folks," she said, "and now that I've been brought to it, I reckon I can do it again."

And she did. At night when Andrew came in from his work he found her at it with a pale face and determined eyes. It made both him and Jennie Ann miserable and she gained a kind of angry pleasure from their distress. She flaunted her weariness before them when at last she gave up her work for the night and went to bed. The same thing happened the next day and the next, and for weeks, and at last it was borne in upon them that a miracle had happened. Miranda instead of falling into a swift decline began to look better than she had looked for years. She lost flesh, it is true, but her cheeks gained color and her eyes a new brightness. One day they found her gazing at herself half curiously, half angrily, in her cracked mirror. She seemed to resent the image of new vigor that confronted her. But after that day she seemed to be thinking of something of which she never spoke. Sometimes Andrew caught her looking at him with a musing expression which he could not fathom. Once she offered to wipe the dishes for Jennie Ann, sitting in her chair by the sink. And several times, when she had been alone in the room, they found that she was using articles in her work which she could only have procured by getting out of her chair and taking a few steps to reach them.

It was early in March when, coming in one day, they found her for the first time with her hands idle. "Set down," she invited them. "I got something I've been making up my mind to say for a long time."

They sat down near her. "Andrew," said Miranda in a softened voice, "I guess, maybe, I ain't so sick as we've always thought I was. I wouldn't wonder if all the medicine I needed, was something to take up my mind and keep me from thinkin' of myself."

They gaped at her, not understanding. In an awkward manner she raised herself and walked slowly over to them until she stood between them, steadying herself by a hand on the shoulder of each.

"I don't know," she went on, "but what I've kind of shirked my work and put more on both of you than I ought to. And I guess, maybe, I hadn't ought to have made such a fuss about the burial money. I been thinkin' for some time that I was sorry about that."

Andrew and Jennie Ann were aghast. Miranda apotheotic—Miranda thinking of them! They started to protest at once.

"You wait," commanded Miranda, "till I get through. What I want to tell you is, that the burial money is made up, but I ain't goin' to stop sewin'. Sewin's kind of excitin', and I'd miss it if I stopped. And, Andrew, I guess I ain't a-going to die right off; and, anyway, I don't know as I need a grand funeral bye and bye any more than you need a man to help you out, and Jennie Ann needs a rest right now. So we'll spend that money for what good we can get out of it."

And, now that Miranda had all these things off her mind, she burst into tears.—Boston Post.

Showed Him the Choice Places.

A Cleveland just returned from a stay of several weeks on a Canadian lake was telling the other evening how deeply he was indebted to E. Y. Moore for information on the choice fishing grounds in that locality.

"Well, where's the best place to fish?" the man inquired of Moore, as they stood on the dock in front of their hotel.

"Oh, one place is about as good as another," says Moore. "You can fish anywhere around the bay yonder, or across the lake or over there—anywhere."

"You don't say so!"

"Yes," went on Moore, pointing, "and right up around that point is a good quiet place to fish. Do you like to fish in the shade? Well, then you might like it better up the other way, over in you cove by those rocks."

"Well, well," chuckled the other man. "I had no idea there would be good fishing so close to the hotel. These places are all good you say?"

"Oh, yes," Moore assured him, "there's scarcely a place you can pick out that isn't a nice place to fish. Only," he added with a sly twinkle, "you probably won't catch any fish at any of the places."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

An Important Point.

"I intend," said the candidate, "to give this city a business administration. I have as you all know been engaged in business here for twenty years. I have been successful, if I may be permitted to say so, and I think you will agree with me when I say that a man who has been able to build up an important business of his own ought to be able to administer the public's affairs as they should be administered."

"Yes," replied a man in the audience, "your theory is absolutely sound, but I'd like to ask you one thing. Are you going to be willing to quit giving us a business administration when we get tired of it?"

France sends great quantities of cheap jewelry all over the world.

THE HOME AND ITS MISTRESS

Ma's Mean Way.

Fa has no use for suffragettes, he says that home's the place Where woman has the chance to do most for the human race. "Why should she want to vote?" says pa, "or stand around the polls. And let her children go to school with stockin's full of holes?"

"I've got no use for women who get out and fuss and tear. Forgettin' that they've homes to run and solemn duties there. How many of these suffragettes who say they'll vote or die Know how to bake a loaf of bread or make a decent pie?"

"They'd better learn to stitch and hem, and let the votin' go. The wife that wants to be a gem ain't makin' speeches—no. She's busy where she ought to be, without no time to gad. Content to do the things she knows'll make her loved ones glad."

Ma sat and darned away awhile and then she spoke at last: "I guess you're right," she said; "at least I want no vote to cast; As long as I can give you joy by humbly slavin' here, I'll gladly scrub and cook and darn to make you happy, dear."

Then pa got up and walked around, and kicked a chair aside— "Yes, there you go again," he said, so mad he nearly cried;

"Nag just because I can't afford to keep you like a queen— And stop that darnin', darn it all. You just darn to be mean." —Chicago Record-Herald.



Mrs. Annie Crawford is traction manager of the United Verde Copper Company.

Miss Caroline McGill of the University of Missouri faculty has been made a scholar of a Naples association for promoting scientific research by women.

As specimens of "heroic womanhood," the Rev. Dr. Aled names Katherine Breskovsky, Elizabeth Kovalsky and Hope Sigler, because of what they have accomplished for the Russian cause.

Miss Lida Stokes Adams is instituting a house-to-house campaign in the East in the interests of the suffrage movement. Miss Adams' assistants will distribute a folder devoted to the interests of suffrage, and other suffrage literature as well.

Lowering the Vitality.

All kinds of ailments are engendered and developed by keeping the body too warm or too cold. Whichever way one does it lowers the vitality so that the body cannot resist disease in a vigorous manner. The doctors agree that clothing of any appreciable weight is not good, and the manufacturers have met this dictum by making excellent fabrics and undergarments that have warmth without weight.

Union suits from knee to chest are considered more healthful than flannel of any kind. They protect the body because they cling closely. They are made of Swiss cotton and linen mesh. Wool is not allowable. Those without sleeves and low in the neck are right, because they are kept on in the house, which is too warm for a heavier garment. When one goes out into very cold air it is better to put on a Shetland wool undershirt, which is thin enough to run through a bracelet and warm enough to keep out icy winds. The vital thing is to keep the body from getting moist and making it a victim to every breath of air.

Chiffon as an Overdrapery.



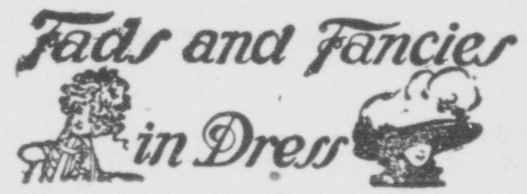
There is a certain charm in the very mystery of the new penchant for draping a gown in chiffon of a contrasting or harmonizing shade. Permo material, in a wonderful new shade of golden ochre, forms the foundation

TRIO OF CHILDREN'S HATS.



Here is a group of good looking millinery fashionable in childland, and all of them smart and serviceable. At top of cut we show a large pink beaver, with brim slightly rolling front, and faced with black velvet. The crown is trimmed with black velvet ribbon, pale yellow roses and foliage in natural tone. Lower left figure is wearing a modish dish-shaped hat of dark green velvet, trimmed with puffed rings of pale green silk. The remaining model is light smoke velvet, faced with blue silk. Crown band and rosette on top are of same silk.

of this model. The bodice and upper portions of sleeves and skirt have been draped with chiffon cloth just a tone darker than the gown proper. This elusive material is laid in deep pleats on the shoulders, the same pleated effect appearing again in the arrangement of the overskirt. Rat-tail embroidery in self color ornaments the bodice in bolero effect.



The shawl is now one of the most important articles of dress in Paris. Long, tight, severely plain sleeves are rapidly giving way to the elaborate models.

Fine folds of hemstitched lawn brighten up a woolen or dark silk waist wonderfully.

Unfinished fabrics, such as homespun and kopsack basket weaves, are popular as novelties.

Sleeves made up in a series of flounces are among the prettiest conceits in dancing frocks.

While skirts may be plaited, they do not express fullness. In Paris there are under tapes to hold them down.

Instead of a single fancy button as a finish to the front of a coat, a tassel more or less elaborate is often used.

Bishop sleeves are in the height of fashion, and they are often trimmed with bands, forming the sleeve into puffs.

The kilted plaid skirt with the plain cloth bodice, with tight sleeves, is among the fashionable delights of the season.

Many of the new skirts show plaits introduced in great variety, side and box plaits mounted on hip yoke or side yokes, or laid in full length.

A tie worn on waists which go under a jumper is a long, narrow cravat, caught at the neck with an ornament, the untied ends being finished with pendants.

The sharp-pointed waist is seen now and then in ultra-fashionable costumes, but it is still too radical to be exploited freely. Whether it is to come back to its own remains to be seen.

Cashmere cloth is one of the most popular of the season's fabrics, and nothing is better for practical hard wear. It is to be had in nearly any design and color. Black and blue are popular.

How Fabrics Got Their Names. Calico comes from Calicut, India. Satin came from Zaytoon, China. Serge is named after Xerga, Spain. Muslin, which is in Asia, is the name-sake of muslin.

The ancient city of Damascus is responsible for damask.

Cambric gets its name from Cambrai, and gauze from Gaza.

Taffeta is named after a Bagdad street, where the material was at one time sold.

Alpaca derives its name from the Peruvian animal, from whose wool it was originally made.

Cashmere was originally made in Thibet, in the vale of Cashmere, where sheep growing a peculiarly fine grade of wool grazed.

Thomas Blanket, a celebrated othler who is said to have introduced wool into England in the fourteenth century, is responsible for the name given to our bed covering.

Care of a Canary.

"So many people think a window the best place for a canary, while, on the contrary, it is the very worst!"

said a bird fancier. "If it is a sunny window the poor little mite's brains are cooked by the heat. There is always a draft in an open window and a canary's body is too delicate to endure draft. I'm always telling my customers that a bird mustn't be put in a draft, but, dear me! It's little use talking."

Care of Laces.

Always iron lace on the right side first, and then on the wrong side to throw up the pattern.

When ironing laces, cover them with clean white tissue paper. This prevents the shiny look seen on washed laces.

When putting laces away, fold as little as possible. A good plan is to wind them round a card, as they do in the drapers' shops.

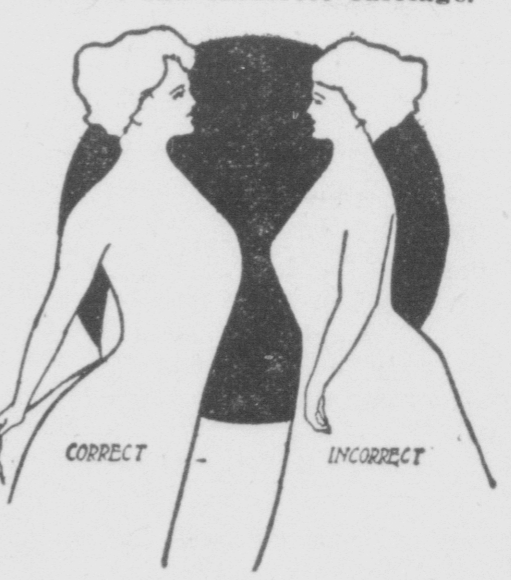
Use cornflour instead of ordinary starch for stiffening laces. This makes them firm, and does not detract from the "lacey" appearance.

Laces and other delicate trifles should be placed in a muslin bag before being boiled. This prevents their getting lost and torn in the wash.

Lace on collars, handkerchiefs, etc., should always be mended before being washed. In these cases it is very true that "a stitch in time saves nine."

All laces, before being ironed, should be carefully pulled out, each point being attended to. The lace will look twice as well for this and will stay clean a much longer time.

Correct and Incorrect Carriage.



To Remove Finger Marks.

The finger marks so frequently left on painted doors by children or careless maids may be removed by rubbing with a perfectly clean cloth dipped in a little paraffin. The place should be afterward carefully rinsed in cold water and given a final polish with a clean, soft cloth. There is no real remedy for finger marks on light wall paper, but sometimes simply rubbing with a clean cloth will help.

A Little Frock.

A quaint little frock that will be serviceable can be made from a remnant of demi-florence hemstitched on the embroidered edge. This is placed at the hem, of course, and the top is gathered in a Mother Hubbard style into a neckband edge with a little frill. The sleeves are in bishop style confined with bands trimmed to match the neck.

Overheard on the Honeymoon.

The Bride—But why look so blue, Freddy? You know pap has promised he will still buy all my frocks.

The Groom (gloomily)—Yes—but I'm wondering what the dickens we shall have to eat!—Throne and Country.

"Picking Up."

"How's your wife?" asked the sparrow.

"Oh, she's pickin' up," replied the bluejay.—Chicago Record-Herald.



Visitor—What have you in arctic literature? Librarian—Cook books and Pearyodicals.

Griggs—So Tom is married, eh? Briggs—Yes, for the present. He's married to an actress.—Boston Transcript.

"Did the—ah—Prisonah offer any—ah—resistance?" "Only a shilling, your wushup, and I wouldn't take it." —M. A. P.

Salesman—Shirt, sir. Will you have a negligee or a stiff bosom? Customer—Negligee, I guess. The doctor said I must avoid starchy things.

George—Do you think that I'm good enough for you, darling? Darling—No, George; but you're too good for any other girl.—Illustrated Bits.

She—History repeats itself, you know. He—Not always. You never heard of a man eloping more than once, did you?—Yonkers Statesman.

"Have you broken yourself of the habit of sleeping in church?" "Yes—entirely." "Congratulations! How did you do it?" "Quit going to church." —Cleveland Leader.

"How much does it cost to get married?" asked the eager youth. "That depends entirely on how long you live," replied the sad-looking man.—Philadelphia Record.

"The railroads are discharging all men with gray hair." "Most of the married men will be safe." "How so?" "The majority of them are bald."—Houston Post.

"Am I really and truly your first and only love?" queried the dear girl. "No," answered the truthful drug clerk, "but you are something just as good."—Chicago Daily News.

"Why it is that novels are so much more popular with the women than with the men?" "In a novel the fellow invariably asks the girl to be his wife."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Club Walter (fishing)—I dreamed last night, sir, that you gave me a five-dollar bill. Stingy Member—Indeed, James! That's a little high for a tip; but—er—you may keep it.—Boston Transcript.

"Talk about your realism, this show looks awful natural to me." "How now?" "Six months have elapsed since the play started and the housemaid hasn't done any housework yet." —Louisville Courier-Journal.

Suburbs—It is simply great to wake up in the morning and hear the leaves whispering outside of your window. Cityman—It is all right to hear the leaves whisper, but I never could stand hearing the grass mown.

"Now, Willie," said the teacher, "if eggs were 60 cents a dozen and your mother had 20 cents, how many eggs would you have for breakfast?" "No eggs," answered Willie. "We'd have mush."—Washington (D. C.) Herald.

Tommy—What did you think of the play "Julius Caesar" last night? Billy Oh, it was a fake. "Why so?" "Cause when they killed Julius Caesar and the curtain went down, he comes out and bows to the audience. He wasn't dead at all!"

"I must warn you, dearest," he said, "that after we are married, you will very likely find me inclined to be arbitrary and dictatorial in my manner." "No matter," she replied cheerfully. "I won't pay the slightest attention to what you say."

Mistress (hurrying frantically)—Mary, what time is it now? Maid—Half past two, mum. Mistress—Oh, I thought it was later—I still have twenty minutes to catch the steamer. Maid—Yes, mum. I knew y'd be rushed, so I set the clock back thirty minutes to give ye more time.—Puck.

"You simply cannot trust anybody!" declares the lady. "My maid, whom I had the utmost confidence in, left me suddenly and took with her my beautiful pearl brooch." "That is too bad," sympathizes the friend. "Which one was it?" "That very pretty one I smuggled through last spring."—Life.

"Pshaw!" exclaimed Miss Yerner, impatiently, "I'm sure we will miss the opening number. We've waited a good many minutes for that mother of mine." "Hours, I should say," Mr. Sloman retorted rather crossly. "Ours? Oh, George!" she cried, and laid her blushing cheek upon his shirt front.—Catholic Standard.

"Little boy," asks the well-meaning reformer, "is that your mamma over yonder with the beautiful set of furs?" "Yes, sir," answers the bright lad. "Well, do you know what poor animal it is that had to suffer in order that your mamma might have the furs with which she adorns herself so proudly?" "Yes, sir—my papa."

"Please help a blind man," said a fellow with green goggles. "I always help the blind," said one of two young men, and he stopped and took out a five-dollar bill; "can you get a quarter out of this?" "I guess so," said the blind man, counting out four dollars and seventy-five cents. "Well, John," said the benevolent young man's companion, as they walked on, "you're a bigger fool than I took you to be."

"Am I?" said John. "Yes, you are; that fellow's no more blind than I am. How could he tell that was a five-dollar bill?" "Blamed if I know," said John, innocently; "but he must be mighty near-sighted not to see that it was a counterfeit."—Chicago News.

HERE IS THE PROOF

That the best body-building
and strengthening tonic for

Delicate Children

—is—
Vinol

"My 9 year old daughter was weak, pale, and had no appetite. I gave her Vinol, and she began to thrive at once. She gained rapidly in weight, color and strength."—
Mrs. W. H. GILMORE, Durand, Mich.

"My two children, who were puny and ailing, rapidly gained flesh and strength when I began to give them Vinol. I proved that Vinol is a splendid tonic for delicate children."—
Mrs. C. ALLEN, New Bedford, Mass.

Vinol builds up healthy flesh and makes thin little limbs round and plump. Children love to take it.

We return people's money without question if Vinol does not accomplish all we claim for it. Try it, please.

The Andrews & Schwenk Drug Co., Seymour.

The Lash of a Fiend

would have been about as welcome to A. Cooper of Oswego, N. Y., as a merciless lung-racking cough that defied all remedies for years. "It was most troublesome at night," he writes, "nothing helped me till I used Dr. King's New Discovery which cured me completely. I never coughed at night now." Millions know it's matchless merit for stubborn colds, obstinate coughs, sore lungs, lagrippe, asthma, hemorrhage, croup, whooping cough or hay fever. It relieves quickly and never fails to satisfy. A trial convinces. 50c, \$1.00. Trial bottle free. It's positively guaranteed by Andrews-Schwenk Drug Co.

French Lick Next Week.

Hot Springs, Ark., March 28.—The Democratic leaders who have been in conference here for several weeks, including National Chairman Norman E. Mack, C. F. Murphy of Tammany Hall, Roger Sullivan, Phil Donahue and others of lesser degree, are preparing to break camp.

Chairman Mack says: "The outlook for Democratic success this fall in the congressional election is so good that it seems practically certain the next house will be Democratic." Mr. Mack will leave here next week for French Lick Springs, where there will be another gathering of the clans. Roger Sullivan left here today, but will go down to French Lick to see Mack. Murphy and other New Yorkers will leave tomorrow for New York. Urey Woodson, secretary of the Democratic national committee, will meet Mack at French Lick. National Committeeman Thompson of Texas will be there also, totting the remains of the Culberson boom, if there are any remains. There is a feeling here that Bryan will fall into line for Harmon, and friends of Bryan and Harmon have given that assurance. Bryan is quoted here as having stated that he would assist in every way in the election of such a man as Harmon. It can be set down as being beyond the peradventure of doubt that every sign at this moment points to Harmon, a tariff platform and a lively preliminary campaign this fall.

A Man of Iron Nerve

Indomitable will and tremendous energy are never found where Stomach, Liver, Kidneys and Bowels are out of order. If you want these qualities and the success they bring, use Dr. King's New Life Pills, the matchless regulators, for keen brain and strong body. 25c at Andrews-Schwenk Drug Co.

Washington, March 28.—President Taft left this city about noon today for New York, where tonight he is to be the guest of Yale '78, his old class, at a dinner at the University club. The president will make no address, or at least will make none for publication, since the class dinner is to be strictly private. The president will get back to the capital early tomorrow morning.

HALLEY'S COMET.

Professor Pickering
Says It Can Be
Seen at 6:30 p. m.



REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Louisa A. Thornton to Frank Disque, 400 acres Brownstown Tp., \$600.
Jas. M. Jenkins to Geo. Attrond and wife, 40 acres Hamilton Tp., \$1450.
Wallace A. Harrington to Nathan Kaufman, 160 acres Vernon Tp., \$9600.
Henriette Barnum to Jos. Goss, 32 acres Carr Tp., \$1400.
Oliver Fleetwood, Comr., to Elisha Fleetwood, 38 acres Salt Creek Tp., \$100.
Oliver Fleetwood, Comr., to Wm. R. Musser, Salt Creek Tp., \$2300.
Henry Prince, Comr., to Maria J. Sierp, 80 acres Grassy Fork Tp., \$3650.
Maria J. Sierp to Wm. J. G. Wischmeier, 80 acres Grassy Fork Tp., \$3650.
Lewis C. Phillips to Robt. H. Basey, 10 acres Salt Creek Tp., \$300.
Louisa J. Thompson to John A. Stewart and wife, 40 acres Carr Tp., \$2200.
Wm. Boxman to Edward Moening and wife, lots 3 and four, blk. H, Butler's Ad. Seymour, \$1300.
Eliza C. Schmitt to John F. Chepman, 40 acres Jackson Tp., \$4000.
Chas. W. Nolting to August Krumme, 40 acres Washington Tp., \$1000.
Nettie E. Arnold et al to Julia A. Newby, part blk. F and part blk. W, Seymour, \$1000.
Mary S. Jones et al to Nettie E. Arnold, part block 17, Seymour, \$1000.
Nettie E. Arnold et al to Mary S. Jones, part block 17, Seymour, \$1000.
Geo. V. Hammond to John U. Baron, 80 acres Driftwood Tp., \$2500.
Wm. G. Thias to Elizabeth B. Langston and husband Washington Tp., \$1500.
John Grelle to Mary A. Gillman, lot in block W Seymour, \$1200.

EASTER POST CARDS.

Unusually Large Number Handled by
Local Post Office.

An unusually large amount of Easter post cards have been received by the Seymour post office during the past few days. The cards of greeting began to pour into the office by the hundreds several days before Easter Sunday, and continued until Saturday evening. The post card had has now become very popular and advantage of each holiday is taken to send them out to friends.

Each year a large number of these cards are sent out, but judging from the number that came into the office here this year, all previous post card records for Easter were broken.

Miss Josephine Weathers, of Indianapolis, and Miss Eva Cartwright spent Sunday with relatives at Brownstown.

TAKE IT IN TIME.

Just as Scores of Seymour People
Have

Waiting doesn't pay.
If you neglect the aching back.
Urinary troubles and diabetes surely follow.

Doan's Kidney Pills relieve back-ache.

Cure every kidney ill.
Many people in this locality recommend Doan's Kidney Pills.

Here's one case:
B. J. Robbins, Main Street, Brownstown, Ind., says: "For thirty years I suffered from kidney trouble. My kidneys were disordered and the secretions from these organs became too frequent in passage at times, while again scanty and painful. I also had severe pains across my hips and my back was so stiff and lame that I had to walk with a cane. I doctored for years but without relief until I used Doan's Kidney Pills. They did wonders for me. It is a great comfort in my old age to find a medicine of such merit as is Doan's Kidney Pills."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

INCREASE IN WAGES.

Greater Advance in Wages Than in the
Price of Food.

The latest government reports show the relative movement of railroad wages and food prices. Both have moved steadily upward since 1892. According to a compilation made from the statistics of the Bureau of Labor and from the later figures of Bradstreet's, the increase in railroad wages has exceeded the rise in food prices. Taking 100 per cent. as the basis for the year 1892, wages had advanced in 1907 to 123.55 per cent., as against an advance in food prices to 118.4 per cent.; in 1909 wages were at 127.55 per cent., as against 125.3 per cent. for food prices.

During this same period the average freight rate on the railroads has decreased 16 per cent. and the average passenger rate 11 per cent.

The report to the Senate Food Price Committee, submitted by the Bureau of Labor, shows not only the increase in wages and prices, but the decrease in hours of labor.

HOW TO CURE ECZEMA, PIMPLES,
AND DANDRUFF.

We desire to say that when we took the agency for ZEMO we were convinced that it was a valuable remedy for Eczema, Pimples and Dandruff. Yet we must frankly admit that Zemo has far exceeded our expectations as a treatment for skin diseases. We are pleased to state that we shall continue the agency as ZEMO has given splendid results wherever recommended. Our customers like ZEMO too, because it is a clean vegetable liquid for external use. ZEMO effects its cure by drawing to the surface of the skin and destroying the germ life that causes the disease, leaving the skin clear and healthy. It does not soil the clothing or linen and can be used freely on infants.

With every purchase we give a booklet on skin diseases explaining in simple words how any person can be cured at home of any form of skin or scalp diseases by this clean, scientific remedy.

A. J. Pellens, Druggist.

BASEBALL.

The North Vernon High School baseball team played the Seymour High School Saturday afternoon at the West Second street diamond. The game resulted in a victory for North Vernon by a score of 8 to 3. The Seymour players lost most heavily by their errors and poor base running. There was a good crowd in attendance to lend enthusiasm and encourage the players. While the boys were practicing before the game a lady among the spectators was struck on the shoulder with the ball, but was not seriously injured.

SKIN DISEASES READILY CURED
BY A SIMPLE HOME REMEDY.

If you are suffering from any form of skin or scalp disease, would you like to get prompt relief and be permanently cured by a clean, liquid preparation for external use? Mr. A. J. Pellens, the druggist, has this remedy in stock and wants his customers to know that it is recommended for Eczema, Dandruff, Tetter, Blackheads, Pimples and other diseases of the skin and scalp. Zemo has made some remarkable cures and with each purchase of ZEMO, Mr. A. J. Pellens will give you a booklet on skin diseases and you can diagnose your own case and be cured in your own home without any inconvenience or loss of time from business by this clean, simple preparation.

NEW FRUIT TREE PEST.

A new fruit tree pest called the basket worm, has made its appearance in this part of the state and is feared that much damage may result. It is said that the little insects have been noticed on trees and shrubbery and resemble a small mass of small black paper objects. It has been recommended that these be taken from the trees and burned and thus prevent their spread.

Seymour Business Directory

AUTO REPAIRS

We handle all automobile supplies, also storage and repairing. We build smoke stacks and tanks and do all heavy iron work. Also founders of light and heavy brass castings. R. F. Buhner, cor. High and Circle streets.

ANTHRACITE COAL

AT
H. F. WHITE
PHONE NO. 1

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER.

Building contracting, plumbing, heating and masonry. Will figure on any work wanted. W. A. Wylie. Phone 380. Residence, W. Broadway.

DODDS RESTAURANT.

Come here for a good lunch. Fresh oysters and ice cream. A nice line of chocolate candies. Best brands of cigars. Come in and eat. Thornton Dodd, Prop., Seymour.

DEAD ANIMALS.

Will remove dead animals immediately when notified. F. F. Buhner's Fertilizer plant, Phone, residence old and new 338. Factory old 189. Seymour, Ind.

FEED OF ALL KINDS.

Full line of feed and meal, Graham flour, buckwheat flour, rye flour. Will exchange wheat and corn for flour or meal. Deliver to all parts of city. G. H. Anderson.

MILLINERY OPENING.

On Thursday, Friday and Saturday of this week. Some of the most attractive patterns to be found anywhere. You will be interested and pleased in looking them over. Mrs. E. M. Young, South Chestnut street, Seymour, Ind.

JEWELER AND OPTICIAN.

We have the exclusive agency for Holmes & Edward Silver Inlaid Tableware, strictly guaranteed goods. Also handle a full line of Sterling Silver goods. T. M. Jackson, 104 W. Second street.

INTERURBAN LUNCH ROOM.

Short orders a specialty. Fresh oysters served in any style. Home-made pies and baked beans. Candles and nuts of all kinds and the best coffee in town. Herman Chambers, Proprietor.

Indianapolis, Columbus and
Southern Traction Co.

In effect Jan. 2, 1910.	
North-bound	South-bound
Cars Lv. Seymour	Cars Ar. Seymour
TO	FROM
7:00 a. m. ... I	C. ... 6:30 a. m.
8:10 a. m. ... I	G. ... 7:50 a. m.
9:03 a. m. ... I	L. ... 8:51 a. m.
*9:17 a. m. ... I	I. ... 9:10 a. m.
10:03 a. m. ... I	L. ... 9:50 a. m.
11:03 a. m. ... I	L. ... 10:50 a. m.
*11:17 a. m. ... I	L. ... 11:10 a. m.
12:03 p. m. ... I	L. ... 11:50 a. m.
1:03 p. m. ... I	L. ... 12:50 p. m.
*1:17 p. m. ... I	L. ... 1:50 p. m.
2:03 p. m. ... I	L. ... 2:10 p. m.
3:03 p. m. ... I	L. ... 2:50 p. m.
*3:17 p. m. ... I	L. ... 3:50 p. m.
4:03 p. m. ... I	L. ... 4:10 p. m.
5:03 p. m. ... I	L. ... 4:50 p. m.
6:03 p. m. ... I	L. ... 5:50 p. m.
*6:17 p. m. ... I	L. ... 6:10 p. m.
7:03 p. m. ... I	L. ... 6:50 p. m.
*8:17 p. m. ... I	L. ... 8:10 p. m.
9:03 p. m. ... I	L. ... 8:50 p. m.
10:45 p. m. ... G	L. ... 9:50 p. m.
11:55 p. m. ... C	L. ... 11:38 p. m.
L. — Indianapolis.	G. — Greenwood.
C. — Columbus.	
*—Hoosier Flyers. *—Dixie Flyers.	
x—Seymour-Indianapolis Limiteds.	
Cars make connections at Seymour with trains of the B. & O. R. R. and Southern Indiana R. R. for all points east and west of Seymour.	
For rates and full information see agents and official time table folders in all cars.	
General Offices—Columbus, Indiana.	

Southern Indiana
Railway Co.

North Bound.	
No. 2	No. 4
Lv. Seymour	6:45am 12:20pm 5:30pm
Lv. Bedford	8:00am 1:38pm 6:45pm
Lv. Linton	9:07am 2:44pm 7:52pm
Lv. Elora	9:17am 2:54pm 8:02pm
Lv. Beehunter	9:32am 3:07pm 8:15pm
Lv. Linton	9:47am 3:22pm 8:30pm
Lv. Jasonville	10:11am 3:42pm 8:53pm
Ar. Terre Haute	11:00am 4:30pm 9:45pm
No. 28 mixed leaves Westport at 4:40 p. m., arrives at Seymour 6:25 p. m.	
South Bound	
No. 1	No. 3
Lv. Terre Haute	6:00am 11:15am 5:35pm
Lv. Jasonville	6:51am 12:08pm 6:27pm
Lv. Linton	7:12am 12:30pm 6:51pm
Lv. Beehunter	7:23am 12:43pm 7:04pm
Lv. Elora	7:38am 12:58pm 7:19pm
Lv. Odon	7:48am 1:08 pm 7:29pm
Lv. Bedford	9:00am 2:25 pm 8:40pm
Ar. Seymour	10:07am 3:35pm 9:50pm
No. 25, Mixed, Leaves Seymour at 2:25 p. m., arrive at Westport 4:10 p. m.	
For time tables and further information, apply to local agent, or	
H. P. RADLEY, G. P. & T. A.	
Grand Opera House, Terre Haute.	

LUMBER AND PLANING MILL.

Manufacturers of high grade mill work, veneered doors and interior finish. Dealers in Lumber Shingles, Lath, Sash, Doors and Blinds. Established in 1855. The Travis Carter Co. Phone, 74.

NEW & SECOND HAND FURNITURE.

Good selection of second hand heating stoves, cook stoves and ranges. We will put your stove in good order. Several bargains in oak furniture. Gorbet & Son, 118 S. Chestnut. Phone, 250.

OWL CIGAR STORE.

Headquarters for Sweet Orr overalls, shirts, Bull Dog shirts, Corduroy coats and pants. E. L. McElwain, Indianapolis Ave.

PELLENS DRUG STORE.

Patent medicines, oils, perfumes, toilet articles of every description. Witchhazel Balm for chafed hands and face. Chestnut and Tipton Sts.

PROGRESSIVE MUSIC CO.

Chickering Bros., Ivers & Pond, Starr, Cori, Clough & Warren and leading makes of pianos. Second hand uprights and square pianos at a special bargain. Low expenses, low prices.

Reynolds' Grocery.

Buy your dry goods and groceries at Reynolds'. Call phone 163 and give us an order. W. H. Reynolds, 21-23 S. Chestnut St.

White and mixed seed oats, good quality. Also good clover hay.

HODAPP HOMINY CO.

SUCCESS FLOUR MILLS

Grind nothing but pure soft winter wheat, making the best flour for home use that can be made. Blish Milling Co. Daily output 1000 barrels.

Say!

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Dixie Flyers leave Seymour for Crothersville, Scottsburg, Sellersburg, Watson Junction, Jeffersonville and Louisville at: 9:11, 11:11 a. m. and 2:11, 4:11, 6:11, 8:11 p. m.
Local Cars leave Seymour for Louisville and all intermediate points at: 5:54, 7:54, 9:54, 11:54 a. m. and *12:51, 2:51, 4:54, 6:54, *8:54, *11:00.
Local freight service daily except Sunday between Seymour and Jeffersonville and Louisville.
For rates and information see Agents and official time table folders in all cars.
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